The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,652—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy.......................As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELLORA, 2,000 Tons, on SATURDAY, 1st Nov., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on THURSDAY, 30th October, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Nov., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons.

Saloon passage ....Rs. 500
Second Class passage ...... ,, 335

The GOA is due in London ... Transfer at Aden made by Company. The Goa carries a Surgeon.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 28th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines	3rd Class. Without food.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, September, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SPEKE HALL, CAPT. BRAND,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS STEAMER will sail positively on TUESDAY, the 28th instant. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th October 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.

THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 3,000 Tons, Captain Robert Hutchison, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November. This steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

Passage Money to Genoa........................Rs. 400
Do. Liverpool......................... ,, 500

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 17th October 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. Ragusin, on the 5th November, 1879.

S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. Doncich, on the 10th December, 1879.

S. S. VORWÆRTS, Captain G. Marussig, on the 10th January, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende, or Calais and Dover, are granted by the undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th October 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
—	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th Oct.
(s)	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	3rd Nov.
—	SURAT	3111	430	W. E. Breeze	10th do.
(s)	ANCONA	3081	400	B. G. Stead	17th do.
—	BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	24th do.
(s)	GWALIOR	2732	450	F. C. Babot	1st Dec.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
(s)	KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	15th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	28th Oct.
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	11th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	25th do.
BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	9th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2163	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO ... full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per Mail Steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash ......Rs. 80
Per Kilderkin, Cash....... 34

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

"Best thing of the kind I ever saw."
"Boon to all sportsmen."
"My experience of it most satisfactory."
"Safe, efficacious, and economical."
"Unparalleled in expelling mosquitoes."
"Admirable."

Tins Rs. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PURIFYING SALINE.

TO regard any IMPORTED NOSTRUM as superior to the above is an UTTER DELUSION. A daily extending consumption and an experience exceeding TWENTY-FIVE YEARS guarantee its medicinal excellence.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SULPHATE OF QUINO-CINCHONINE.

([a] j=o).

THE Crystalline representative of INDIAN CINCHONA BARK. Strongly recommended as a substitute for Quinine. Much superior to the Government Febrifuge or any of the minor Alkaloids.

Per Ounce, Rs. 3 12.

Wholesale quotations special.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. LORNE, ARRIVED from LONDON, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING to our Office for our inspection and counter-signature, to PAY FREIGHT, and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS, from the Bunders.

No claims will be admitted for damage or short delivery &c., under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain, before departure of the Steamer.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain McCulloch, s. s. Lorne.
Bombay, 25th October 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LAXUMEBAI, widow of the late NARAYEN KESSOWJEE, and her three daughters, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All that piece of land with the chawls standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in Mazgaon?, near Kandawady Lane, and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 61, standing on the name of the said Narayen Kessowjee, and contains by admeasurement 8,400 square feet, and the chawls are assessed under Nos. 126, 127, and 128, standing on the name of the late CHEMABAI BHIWALIN, wife of DANOJEE HYBUTROW, and bounded on the east by the part of Babool Ramjee, on the west by the part of Bhugwantrow Ramchunderjee, on the north by Kandawady Lane, and on the south by the property of Nilloo Narranjee. All persons having any claim on or against the said property, by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known, in writing, to the purchaser Babajee Ragoonathjee at his house, assessed under No. 112, near Camchatookda, on a road called Thakoordwar Road, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim. Dated this 23rd day of October, 1879.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RE-OPENING OF THE CAMPOOLEE BRANCH FOR TRAFFIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after SATURDAY, the first of November 1879, until further notice, the TILLOWLEE STATION, (Five Miles from Karjat,) and the CAMPOOLEE STATION, (Nine miles from Karjat,) will be OPENED, the former for Passenger Traffic only, and the latter for Passenger and Goods Traffic.

2. A Mixed Train will run daily between Campoolee and Karjat, calling at the Tillowlee and Palasdhari Stations, as under, namely:—

DOWN.		p.m.	UP.		p.m.
Karjat	Dep.	2-15	Campoolee	Dep.	4-45
Palasdhari	Arl.	2-27	Tillowlee	Arl.	5-9
Do.	Dep.	2-30	Do.	Dep.	5-12
Tillowlee	Arl.	2-48	Palasdhari	Arl.	5-30
Do.	Dep.	2-51	Do.	Dep.	5-33
Campoolee	Arl.	3-12	Karjat	Arl.	5-45

First, Second, Third, and Fourth Class Passengers will be booked by these Trains.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 25th of October 1879.

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Mill premises, Parell, on SATURDAY the 1st November 1879, at 3 P. M., for transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and accounts of the Company up to 30th June 1876.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but are re eligible for election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 22nd October 1879.

N.B.—Transfer BOOKS will be CLOSED from this day to the day of the Meeting.

SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE ON AND AFTER 1st NOV. 1879.

ACCELERATION OF MAIL TRAINS TO AND FROM KURRACHEE.

Delhi to Kurrachee or *vice versa* in 65 hours.
Umballa Cant. do. do. in 56 do.
Lahore do. do. in 46 do.

1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers travel through without Change of Carriage between Lahore and Rohri, AND Between Sukkur and Kurrachee.

Miles from Kurrachee.	Names of Stations.		Mix.	Local.	Mail.	Mix.
	DOWN.					
		arr.	11-4	...	22-3	
53	Joongshaie	dep.	11-19	...	22-53	
		arr.	14-5	Local.	1-5	
105	Kotree	dep.	...	11-0	2-20	
180	Indus Valley (State) Ry. Laki	,,	...	17-27	6-14	
		arr.	...	18-27	7-11	
191	Sehwan	dep.	...	..	7-19	
251	Radhan	,,	...	..	10-21	
2[illegible]1	Larkana	,,	...	..	11-52	
319	Sukkur	arr.	...	..	14-30	
333	Rohri	dep.	...	..	15-55	
404	Reti	,,	Local.	..	19-52	
		arr.		..	22-41	
466	Khanpur	dep.	7-30	..	23-11	
519	Ahmadpur	,,	11-35	...	1-47	
542	Samasata	,,	13-26	..	3-0	
550	Bhawulpore	,,	14-0	Local.	3-24	Local.
628	Bunder	,,	...	10-15	..	17-15
624	Sher Shah	,,	...	10-44	..	17-44
611	Mozufferabad	,,	18-42	10-59	6-12	17 58
		arr.	19-10	11-19	6-30	18-19
			Mix.			
614	Mooltan Cant	dep.	20-10	11-35	7-0	18-34
		arr.	20-15	11-40	7-3	18-39
615	Mooltan City	dep.	20-25	..	7-10	
		arr.	1-17	...	11-36	
719	Montgomery	dep.	1-47	..	12-6	
818	Meean Meer West	,,	6-56	..	17-27	
822	Lahore	arr.	7-8	..	17-40	
822	P. N. S. Ry. Lahore	dep.	8-40	..	21-5	
925	Jhelum	arr.	14-0	..	5-50	
925	Jhelum	dep.	22-20	..	12-55	
822	Lahore	arr.	7-0	Local.	17-40	Mix.
822	Lahore	dep.	8-0	13-0	18-40	23-5
825	Meean Meer East	,,	8-20	13-15	19-0	23-23
		arr.	9-4	14-35	20-2	0-54
854	Umritsur	dep.	10-3	..	20-22	1-14
903	Jullunder City	,,	13-22	..	22-58	4-41
		arr.	13-29	..	23-4	4 52
906	Do. Cant	dep.	13 38	..	23-11	5-4
		arr.	14-46	..	0-12	6-32
930	Phillour	dep.	15-16	..	0-42	7-4
938	Loodiana	,,	15-57	Local	1-23	7-49
		arr.	19-27	..	4-2	11-28
1004	Umballa City	dep.	19-38	16-45	4-12	11-38
		arr.	19-5	16-5[illegible]	4-21	11-51
1009	Do. Cant	dep.	...	17-14	4-51	12-21
		arr.	...	20-0	6-52	15-9
1059	Saharunpore	dep.	...	..	7-22	15-39
1095	Mozuffernuggur	,,	Local.	Local	8-52	17-39
		arr.	...	..	10-1	19-17
1127	Meerut Cant	dep.	6-45	16 0	10-16	19-32
1130	Do. City	,,	7-2	16-17	10-32	19 49
		arr.	8-28	17-49	11-3	21-15
1157	Ghazeeabad	dep.	8-45	18-5	12-5	22-6
	E. I. Ry. Do. Calcutta Train	,,	...	..	12-40	22-25
	Do. Bombay Train	,,	...	..	..	2[illegible]-25
1170	Delhi	arr.	9-25	18-45	12-45	22-46

Miles from Delhi.	Names of Stations.		Mix.	Mail.	Mix.	Local.
	UP.				Local.	
	Delhi	dep.	3-20	13-30	7 35	16-[illegible]5
13	Ghazeeabad	arr.	3-59	14-10	8-14	17-35
	E. I. Ry. Do. Calcutta Train	do.	3-25	13-3		
	Do. Bombay do.	do.	3-25	...		
13	Ghazeeabad	dep.	5-0	14-40	8-29	17-50
40	Meerut City	do.	6-37	15-53	10-8	18 24
		arr.	6-44	15 59	10-15	19-31
43	Do. Cant	dep.	6-59	16-14		
75	Mozuffernuggur	do	8-46	17-3[illegible]		
		arr.	10-38	18-53	Local	
111	Saharunpore	dep.	11-8	19 2[illegible]	6-53	
		arr	14-1	21-24	9-38	Mix.
161	Umballa Cant	dep.	14-31	21 54	9-53	6-40
		arr.	14-44	22-3	10-[illegible]	6-55
166	Do. City	dep.	14-54	22-10	..	7-5
232	Loodiana	do.	18-55	1-1[illegible]	..	10 43
		arr.	19-30	1-41	...	11-12
240	Phillour	dep.	20-0	2-11	..	11-41
		arr.	21-23	3-12	..	12-46
264	Jullunder Cant	dep.	21-34	3-19	..	12-56
267	Do. City	do.	21-51	3-32	..	13 13
		arr.	1-13	6-1	Local.	16-8
316	Umritsur	dep.	1-33	6-21	9-45	16 28
345	Meean Meer East	do.	3-2	7-30	11-10	18-5
348	Lahore	arr.	3-30	7-40	11-20	18-15
348	P. N. S. Ry. Lahore	dep.	..	8-40	...	21-5
451	Jhelum	arr.	..	14-0	..	5-50
451	Jhelum	dep.	..	22-20	..	12-55
348	Lahore	arr.	..	7-0	...	17-40
348	Lahore	dep.	..	8 25	...	19 5
352	Meean Meer West	do.	...	8-46	..	19-27
		arr.	..	13-18	..	0-48
451	Montgomery	dep.	Local.	13-4[illegible]	Local.	1-18
555	Mooltan City	do.	7-50	18-27	14-49	6 37
		arr.	7-55	18-30	14-54	6-40
556	Mooltan Cant	dep.	8-7	19-30	15-10	8-30
563	Mozufferabad	do.	8-36	19-55	15 36	9-8
566	Sher Shah	do.	8-50	..	15-50	—
570	Bunder	arr.	9-15	...	16-15	...
620	Indus Valley (State) Ry. Bhawulpore	dep.	...	22-47	..	13-56
628	Samasata	do.	...	23-20	..	14-56
650	Amadpur	do.	..	0-24	..	16-45
		arr.	..	2-56	..	20-42
704	Khanpore	dep.	..	3-11		
7[illegible]6	Reti	do.	..	6-26		
836	Rohri	arr.	..	9-57		
840	Sukkur	dep.	...	11-25		
8[illegible]8	Larkana	do.	...	14-0		
918	Radhan	do.	..	15-43		
		arr.	..	18-30	Local.	
978	Sehwan	dep.	...	18-37	9-6	
989	Laki	do.	Mixed	20-4	10-36	
		arr.	...	23-45	16-25	
1064	Kotree	dep.	8-0	1-6		
		arr.	11-18	3-46		
1117	Joongshaie	dep.	11-33	4 1		
1167	Kurrachee Cant	dep.	14-22	6-30		
1170	Kurrachee City	arr.	14-35	6-40		

LOCAL TRAINS.

From Mooltan Cant. dep. 7-30 and 14-30, Mooltan City arr. 7-35 and 14-35.

From Mooltan City dep. 11-55 and 18-55, Mooltan Cant. arr. 12-0 and 19-0.

Madras time, which is 23½ minutes in advance of Lahore time, and 52 minutes in advance of Kurrachee time, is kept at all Stations.

In this Table the time is reckoned from midnight to midnight, thus:—

24 is equivalent to 12 midnight		12-0 is equivalent to 12-0 Noon.		
0-30 do.	12-30 A.M.	13-0	do.	1-0 P.M.
1-0 do.	1-0 do.	18-0	do.	6-0 ,,

and so on.

DAV. ROSS, Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Central Station, Lahore, 18th Oct. 1879.

TREACHER & CO. LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 27.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 38.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EDMOND CHARPIE,

WATCHMAKER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES,

MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALWAYS ON HAND all kinds of Gold, Silver, German Silver and Brass WATCHES of solid and elegant manufacture, warranted good time-keepers.

A speciality of RAILWAY and SOLDIERS' WATCHES, German Silver, Keyless Patent Lever Escapement, guaranteed solid and good time-keeper at Rs. 18 only (cash.)

Cheap Aluminium plated German Silver WATCHES from Rs. 10.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BEST FELT HATS,

MADE ON THE IMPROVED LIGHT CONSOLIDATED BODY.

ALL THE NEW SHAPES FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

ROUND CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
The Craven Hard Stiff Black	8	0
The Brighton do Extra quality	9	8
The York Drab	9	0
The Norfolk, Fine Brown Beaver	9	8
The Devon Soft Black	8	0

FLAT CROWN HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Marlow, Stiff Black	8	8
The Dover Wide Brim, for tall men	10	8
The Woodshock, Extra quality	9	8
The Bruce Half Stiff	8	8
The Stainford Stone Drab Half Stiff	9	0

	Rs.	a.
The Tyrol, Soft Felt High Flat Crowns {Black / Drab.}	9	8

DRESS HATS.
EXTRA QUALITY.

	Rs.	a.
Best Black Paris Silk plush	14	0
Drab Naples Felt, Extra fine	12	0
Tweed Hats, Round Crowns	4	8
,, ,, Extra quality	5	8
,, Travelling Caps	4	8
Polo Cap Turbans	2	0
Boating Straw Hats	3	0
Best quality	4	0

PROMPT ATTENTION TO MOFUSSIL ORDERS.

HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY.

3, Rampart Row.

The Travellers' Kit House.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS. BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits.........10 to	15	8
Overland Suits	27	0
Warm Suits ....30 to	40	0
Boys' Sailor Suits	9	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from ....35 to	65	0
Dressing Gowns from 9 to	20	0
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0
White do.	5	0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0
English Cambric do	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8
Spun Silk do	10	0
Gents' Under Vests 8 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8	8
Warm do	15	8
Ladies Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8
Ladie White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-4 to	12	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ....6 to	15	0
Travelling Caps	4	0
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ....6-8 to	8	8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	8

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Hats	4	8
Cardigan Jackets ..9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2	8
Blankets ....each	10	8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ....10 to	10	5
Rezais or Quilts	5	8
Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ....12-8 to	23	0
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags	35	0
Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	56	8
Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete ..25 to	30	0
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ....5 to	6	0
Counter Bags ....9-8 to	12	8
Money Belts ....2-8 to	3	6
Sovereign Boxes ....3-8 to	4	0
Tiffin Baskets fitted, 16 to	22	8
Air Pillows	5	0
Travelling do	1	8
English Feather do	7	8
Ashantee Hammock from	10	8
Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.		

	Rs.	a.
English horse hair pillows	7	8
Folding Camp Bedstead	50	0
Cork Mattrasses	23	8
Cotton do	15	0
Rug Straps ....1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars doz.	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Linen Cuffs per doz.	13	8
Linen Collars ....doz.	5	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ,,	1	8
Warm Gloves	1	8
Children's Gloves ....1 to	1	8
Mitts	2	12
Mufflers	1	12
Pins, Scarf	2	12
Sailors' Knot		
Windsors for Bow or String ....2-8 to	4	0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	3	8
Gents' Slippers	2	8
Ladies' Shoes	2	12
China Bath Slippers	1	8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	14	0
Pocket Filters	3	8
Air Tight Uniform cases	23	0
Sponge Bags	2	8
Sponges	3	8
Soap Boxes	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	8
Helmet Cases	7	12
Portable Ink Stand	1	8

	Rs.	a.
Tooth Brush Guards	0	12
Do. Brushes	0	12
Nail Do	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3	2
Do. Strops ....3-8 to	4	0
Nail Scissors ....1-8 to	1	8
Briar Root Pipes	1	8
Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Champagne Taps	8	8
Pocket Knives	1	8
Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1	0
Shaving do. Stick	1	0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1	4
Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Fragrant Florilline	1	8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	12
Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12	8
Overland Chairs best Beech ....6-8 to	13	8
Ladies' Sunshades	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton	5	8
Gents' Umbrellas	5	8
Double Iron Bedstead, 7ft. 6in.	95	0
Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in.	75	0
Portable Washstands	32	8
Travelling Canteens	31	0
Chubb's Despatch Boxes Fitted	60	0
Chubb's Cash Boxes 20 to	30	6
Silber's Patent Lamps 7-8 to	35	0
Hat Guard	0	8

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

USEFUL ARTICLES IN BRITISH OAK.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF BRITISH OAK WORK, *with Electro-Plated or Silver Mounts, on view suitable for Wedding Presents, &c.*

SALAD BOWLS AND SERVERS,
Rs. 100.

TANKARDS AND GOBLETS,
Rs. 63, 53, 35, 24.

PUNCH BOWLS,
Rs. 80.

BISCUIT BOXES,
Rs. 42 and 29.

CRUET STANDS AND BREAKFAST CRUETS,
Rs. 66, 46, 35, 24.

BUTTER DISHES AND SARDINE BOXES,
Rs. 37, 22 and 20.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Rs. 38.

SALT CELLARS,
In case of 4 or 6,
Rs. 31, 33, 44.

WITH SILVER MOUNTS,
Rs. 90 and 135.

EGG STANDS.
With 6 Cups and Spoons,
Rs. 60.

MARMALADE DISHES,
Rs. 26 and 20.

LOVING CUPS,
Three handles,
Rs. 57.

TOAST RACKS,
Rs. 20.

CASK ON STAND,
With Tap and Measure for Wine or Spirits,
Rs. 153.

SPIRIT CARRIAGE,
ON WHEELS WITH BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED DECANTER AND TWO TUMBLERS AND PLACE FOR TWO SODAWATER BOTTLES,
Rs. 77.

ICE PAILS.
Rs. 35 and 20.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY.
8th Oct., 1879. Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1880,
OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.

COOPER & COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF WRECKAGE, FOR, AND ON ACCOUNT OF, WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ON the forenoon of SATURDAY, the 8th day of November 1879, will be SOLD at THALLAI (about 1½ miles south of Tellicherry) by PUBLIC AUCTION, the following, in three lots, for, and on account of, the concerned.

The Wreck of the Teak built Steam Launch KELPIE, as she now lies where foundered during the storm of latter end of May last, about 150 yards distant from shore.

Two iron plate (decked) cargo barges, now lying stranded and wrecked, embedded in the sand abreast of the said launch at the village of Thallai aforesaid, with masts and sails, &c. complete.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

A. BROWN,
Agent to the concerned.
Tellicherry, 2nd Oct. 1879.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of November 1879, at 3 p.m., to confirm the following Resolutions passed by the Shareholders in their Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 16th day of October 1879.

"That in case the Company should at any time be wound up, "it shall be wound up voluntarily."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 25th October 1879.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of November 1879, at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolutions, which will be submitted to the Meeting.

1. That the Albert Press Company of Kurrachee, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866.

2. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company when appointed, be authorized and empowered to Sell, Assign and Transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and Registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866, and to be called the Albert Press Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rs. 242 000—divided into 220 shares of Rs. 1,100 each. All the property, moveable and immoveable, and the business, good will, assets, effects, rights and credits of the Albert Press Company of Kurrachee, Limited, and to receive as the consideration for such sale, transfer and assignment as aforesaid, 200 shares fully paid up in the said Albert Press Company, Limited, and such shares to be distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Albert Press Company of Kurrachee, Limited, so and in such a manner as that the holder of each and every share in the said Albert Press Company of Kurrachee, Limited, shall receive one share fully paid up in the said Albert Press Company, Limited, for each and every share held by him at the date of such sale in the said Albert Press Co. of Kurrachee, Ld., (leaving 20 shares on account of the Albert Press Company, Ld., to be disposed of by the Directors as they may deem best for the interests of the Company). That such sale, transfer and assignment shall be made subject to, and shall provide for, the payment, discharge and performance of the said Albert Press Company, Limited, all the debts and liabilities, contracts, agreements, covenants, and obligations of the said Albert Press Company of Kurrachee, Limited.

3. That in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of either of the Liquidator or Liquidators, all or any of the powers which can or might be exercised by the Liquidator jointly, shall or may be exercised by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay solely.

4. That the Liquidator or Liquidators, so to be appointed, do have all the powers given by Sections 174 and 175 of the said Indian Companies Act X. of 1866.

5. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators to wind up the Albert Press Co. of Kurrachee, Ld., and to fix his or their remuneration, and Notice is hereby further given, that the Draft of the proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Albert Press Company, Limited, is now lying at the Registered Office of the Albert Press Company of Kurrachee, Limited, where it can be inspected by the shareholders at any time during business hours.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1879.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S. S. ADRIA,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

"Cavite" Brand,

Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at

MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

REAL
HAVANNAH CIGARS.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LOST, last FRIDAY, a WATCH near the Gymkhana. If the finder will return it an ample reward will be given. Apply to W., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

A LADY can recommend her ENGLISH NURSE to take charge of two or three children either in India, to go to Calcutta, or to accompany them to England. The nurse will be disengaged on the 29th instant. Wages Rs. 20, and all found. Apply to E. T., care of GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a GENTLEMAN. Please apply to M. A., this Office.

CLARENDON HOTEL at MATHERAN is OPEN to VISITORS. There are separate Bungalows attached to the hotel for families, and some bungalows to let.

FOR HIRE, several new Victoria and other CARRIAGES, CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM, opposite Byculla Hotel.

SCHOOL OF ART POTTERY—suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS to Friends at Home. Apply to the Pottery Clerk on the premises.

MANOREE HILL QUARRIES STONE FOR SALE, of excellent quality, for Columns, Steps, Ashlor, Blocking Course, Rubble, Ballast and earth. 5, Hummum St. Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, Single Barrelled EXPRESS RIFLE by Alex. Henry, of Edinburgh, ·577 gauge, nearly new, in leather case, with implements complete, price Rs. 350. Double Barrelled 20-bore Breech-loading PISTOL, C. F., with skeleton butt, in case complete, price Rs. 150. A Five Barrelled BULLDOG REVOLVER, with 250 cartridges, price Rs. 35. A SADDLE in good order with Numdha by Garden, price Rs. 50. A BEAR SPEAR, length 6 feet 6 in., Spearhead made by Bodraj, of Aurangabad, length 19 inches, with cross piece 13 inches, price Rs. 25. For further information apply to Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

YOU CAN GET A CUP OF TEA or a Cup of Coffee and a Cake, a Sandwich, Biscuit, &c., at any hour of the day at PEARSE'S.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.........Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE NEW THEATRE, now in course of erection on the Esplanade, will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY BOXES.

The Box subscription for Wednesdays and Saturdays is now closed, the whole of the Boxes, 27 in number, including that of H. E. the Governor, having been let for these nights. The every night rate for Boxes is consequently withdrawn, under the terms of the Prospectus, and transferable season tickets available on Mondays and Thursdays, 40 representations, will be issued at the following rates:—

Stage Box to hold 6..............................Rs. 680
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier)............ ,, 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier) .... ,, 480

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY STALLS.

120 Orchestra Stalls for Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations, are still available at Rs. 10 or Rs. 200 for every night of the season exclusive of Benefit Nights.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application. Cheques should be drawn in favor of *Chartered Mercantile Bank for credit of Theatre Subscription.*

A copy of the Prospectus in full detail, showing the Subscribers guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Bedroom.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chairs, light and strong, 6 chairs packed in a space 3 by 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches—Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reredoses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Prideaux, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD CLOTH, Cues, Balls, Cue Tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without Slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

LANDAUS Barouche with patent folding top, latest improvement for one or a pair of horses from Rs 1,500 to 1,800.

LANDAULET Brougham, Patent foldings for one or a pair of horses, Rs. 1,400.

BAROUCHE, Clarence, Brougham, miniature Brougham of 4 sets, from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,200.

WAGONETTES, Victorias, Mail Phaeton, American Carriages, &c.

N. B.—Price list and designs sent on application by letter.

KATHIAWAR STATE RAILWAYS.

TENDERS are INVITED for CONVEYANCE from BOMBAY to BHOWNUGGER, in COUNTRY or other CRAFT, of about 26,000 Tons, consisting of Permanent Way Materials, Locomotives, Machinery and other stores, which will have to be taken from alongside vessels in harbour, and from the Port Trust Bunders.

Undersigned will receive Tenders up to Noon of the 31st October, 1879, and he will afford such information as may be desired on application at his Office, No. 1, Hornby Row. He may not accept the lowest or any Tender.

THOS. WOOD,
Port Storekeeper for State Railways.
Bombay, 25th October 1879.

NOTICE.

AN AGRICULTURAL MEETING and CATTLE SHOW will be held at Baroda on the 29th, 30th and 31st December, 1879, full particulars and prospectuses of which will be furnished by the Subahs of Divisions in H. H. the Gaekwar's territory and by the undersigned on application.

The Exhibition of Machinery and Implements in connection with Agriculture generally is invited.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway have consented to carry Live Stock and Produce intended *bona fide* for the show to Baroda, and back for ONE FARE.

H. L. NUTT, Major.
Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Baroda, and President of the Agricultural Committee.

MADAME C. GOLDSTEIN begs to inform the Public and her Friends in Bombay that she has taken over the LEASE of the premises and BOUGHT the GOODWILL of the LONDON TIFFIN and REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 3, Hornby Row, and is now Sole Proprietress of that Establishment.

The Bar and Tiffin Rooms have been thoroughly renovated. The Wine and Liquors have been carefully selected from the choicest brands, and are of the very best quality.

Madame Goldstein trusts that the Public of Bombay will continue that support and patronage which her predecessor enjoyed. She undertakes to please her customers and secure their entire satisfaction.

KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company, held on the 11th instant, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 36 per share will be PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS standing on the Company's Register on that date, at the Office of the undersigned, on and after the 27th instant, on PRESENTATION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Shareholders resident in Bombay will receive their Dividend on presenting Share Certificates at the Office of Mr. SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH, 34, Elphinstone Circle.

A. McHINCH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 11th October 1879.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

THE COMPANY'S BOOKS CLOSE for the year on 15th November first, and all Policies effected on the Participating Scheme before that date will rank for TWO YEARS' BONUS at the DIVISION OF PROFITS to be made in 1880.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary.
12, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Hummum Street, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at Noon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and pass the Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1879, comprising the Account of the Company's Agents, which the Directors desire to submit to the Shareholders before accepting.
2. To confirm the appointment of Charles Douglas, Esquire, as a Director in place of the Hon'ble M. Mowat, resigned.
3. To appoint a Director in place of Charles Douglas, Esq., who retires by rotation in terms of the Articles of Association, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To consider any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

C. DOUGLAS,
Chairman.
Bombay, 21st October 1879.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

THIS TINCTURE, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the laboratory of the undersigned, according to the formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the ingredients and in the process.

One Phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.

One Phial Re 1. Per dozen, Rs. 9.
Price in bulk quoted for Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ESTATE OF LATE LOCAL LIEUTENANT ISAAC WATTS.

CITATION UNDER SECTION 250 Act X. OF 1865.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, JUBBULPORE.

1. EDWARD WATTS..............Brother of the deceased.
2. MARGARET SAKES.............. } Sisters of do.
3. ISABELLA ROOKE.............. }
4. WILLIAM ROBERT BARKER, Nephew do.

Applicants through Mr. H. ROOKE, Barrister-at-Law.

WHEREAS the above-named applicants have this day APPLIED to this Court that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE of the late LOCAL LIEUTENANT ISAAC WATTS, who died intestate at Jubbulpore on the 15th September, 1879 be granted to Mr. H ROOKE on their behalf, this citation is issued to WARN all PERSONS who CLAIM to have any interest in the deceased's Estate which consists of moveable as well as immoveable property (houses and villages), that they are hereby called upon to appear in this Court on the 1st November, 1879, which date has been fixed by the Court for the grant of Letters of Administration to the above-named Mr. H. Rooke, on behalf of applicants.

F. C. BERRY,
Officiating District Judge.
2nd October, 1879.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF NORWICH AND LONDON.

Established 1797. Capital, £1,100,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Society, and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE on Mills, Warehouses, Shops, Cotton Presses, Cotton on the Bunders, Ships in Harbour, &c., &c., at favourable rates.

Losses settled promptly and with liberality without reference to Head Office.

For particulars apply at our Office.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

** A return of 15 per cent. is allowed on all Policies.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1865. Capital, £2,000,000.

WE are also AGENTS to this Company and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS as above.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

** A return of 15 per cent, is now allowed on all Fire Policies.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1879.

Our various markets having been closed since Thursday evening for the Dussara holidays, our report for this mail has merely to deal with three days' business. Transactions have accordingly been very limited, but there is every indication apparent that we are rapidly approaching a more active state of matters. Favoured by improving Exchange and stranger advices from Home, our import markets wear a more cheerful aspect, and although we may possibly have to wait till after the Dewali before a larger volume of trade develops, there are distinct signs that the favourable anticipations of the future based on improved crop accounts, are likely to be realised. In export, ready operations continue small, nor has there been much done forward, especially in Cotton, as the upward tendency apparent in Liverpool prevents speculative selling for future delivery. The crop, however, promises well, and considerable freight engagements for December to March shipment are being made for the Mediterranean ports.

Money.—The last published return of the Bank of Bombay showed a reduction in the Cash Balance of 16 lacs on the week, and in some quarters it was thought not unlikely that an advance in rates of discount would follow. As the decline in the Cash, however, was in no way owing to trade demands, but entirely the result of heavy withdrawals from the Government account, the balance of which is, moreover, down to a minimum, there was no good ground for raising the rate forthwith; although we must lay our account for an upward movement setting in at no distant date. Everything points to a more active season's trade than we have had for some years past, and the requirements of Government will also constitute a strong, hardening influence.

Exchange.—Owing to the Banks being closed for a portion of the week, the transactions for this mail have not been large, but the market has shown considerable firmness, and owing to the upward movement in Silver we may look for business re-opening at an advance on present quotations, which show a rise of 1-16d. to 3-32d. on the figures quoted for last steamer. Business opened on Tuesday with a very firm appearance and, an advance of 1-16d. to 3 32d. was established, followed by a like movement on Wednesday, owing to higher quotations for Silver from London. On Thursday news that Council drafts had only brought an average of 1s. 8¼d., which was 1-16d. less than was generally expected, induced a partial decline of 1-16d. from the highest point, and the Banks closed for the holidays at the following rates:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 3-16d., 3 months' 1s. 8 5-16d.; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 8 7-16d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 8½d. per Rupee.

During the holidays, the price of Bar Silver in London has advanced from 52½d. to 52⅞d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to about 1s. 8 7-32d. per Rupee, and in all probability, therefore, we shall reopen to a recovery of 1-32d. to 1-16d. on Thursday's rates, but whether the advance will continue will depend, to a great extent, on the nature of advices from Calcutta, whence the guiding influence at present is mainly derived. Judging merely from our own market, 35 lacs of council drafts and an average of about 14 lacs of Silver weekly, ought to be sufficient to prevent any further rise for the time being but the more active export trade doing in Calcutta may support rates in the interval, and later on there can, we think, be little doubt that the surroundings of the market point to a material advance in the value of the Rupee.

Government Securities.—Lower quotations from London induced a dull feeling in the early part of the week, and rates receded to Rs. 93 for Fours and Rs. 100¼ for Fours-and-a-half. Before the holidays, however, a steadier tone became apparent, and closing prices on Thursday were Rs. 93 to ⅛ and Rs. 100¾, respectively. In the interval London quotations have advanced ¼ to ½ per cent., so that continued firmness may be expected in the coming week.

Shares.—The market, as a rule, has been dull with very little actual business doing, and in most instance values have tended downwards. In *Bank* shares the only change has been in Bank of Bombay which are ½ per cent. lower at Rs. 663½. Agra remain at Rs. 126 and National at Rs. 110. *Land* companies are quiet, the only movement being a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba. *Press* Shares are dull, and our quotations show a fall of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil, Rs. 10 in East India and Sind and Rs. 15 in Albert Co., of Kurrachee and Sind and Punjaub. For *Spinning and Weaving* Mill shares the feeling at the close was a shade steadier, but the result of the week's movements is a decline of Rs. 5 in Khutao Mucconjee and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 10 in Oriental, Rs. 12½ in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 15 in Bombay United and Great Eastern, Rs. 25 in Central India and Sholapore and Rs. 30 per share in Jewraz Balloo and Morarjee Goculdass.

Piece Goods.—Although in some measure interrupted by the holidays, there has been a good steady business doing from the bazaar during the week, and the clearances are again estimated at about 2,000 packages. Prices are not quotably altered, but a very firm feeling prevails, and looking to the tenor of the latest Home advices by wire, there seems more reason to anticipate an advance than a decline, especially should the demand improve as anticipated after the Dewali. To arrive, transactions on a fair scale are reported, the the same cause in the immediate future. There is certainly ample room for it, as supplies are by no means excessive.

In *Grey* Goods duty free Shirtings 39 inch continue most largely dealt in, and for 6 lb. and 8½ lb. especially a good demand prevails. The enquiry for 44 inch is also fair, and 50 and 60 inch, although quiet, are no lower. Sellers have freely met the demand for all widths at previous prices. Printers are in good request, and supplies being light, prices are well maintained. Madapollams meet a good enquiry, especially 3lb. of favourite makes, and Buffends are steady. For T Cloths the demand is poor, and prices are weak, and the same remark applies to Longcloths and Domestics. Jacconets are very steady, especially 44 inch of which stocks are moderate. Mulls are quiet and unchanged. Dhoties have been pretty freely dealt in, and notwithstanding considerable supplies, prices are very firm. *Bleached* Goods on the spot are rather largely held, and there has been considerable willingness to sell, but with the exception of some large transactions in low Jacconets sales have not been heavy. *Dyed and Printed* Cloths are very quiet at nominally unchanged prices. *T Red* Goods, as a general rule, are dull, but considerable transactions are reported in ½ Cambrics at comparitively full rates. *Local* goods meet a slightly better demand, but not at any higher prices.

Twist.—The transactions in English Yarns have not been large of late, but stocks are in moderate compass, and prices very firmly held. Local Yarns are in active request, chiefly for export to China, and of most makes prices are 3-16 to ¼ anna per lb. higher.

Metals.—Although prices at Home continue to advance, the speculative feeling here is quieter, and prices, on the week, are if anything in buyers' favour. The same may be said of *Yellow Metal*, in which the transactions this week have been limited. Stocks of both are small. In *Iron* only a very moderate business has been done, and we make no change in quotations, but the market is very firm owing to the continued rise at Home.

Coals.—The market continues strong with an active enquiry for near cargoes, and prices have further advanced As. 4 to As. 8 per ton. To arrive and in harbour transactions to the extent of, about 7,000 tons are reported at Rs. 19¾ for Watson's Hartley, Rs. 20½ for Laird's Welsh Hartley, Rs. 21 for Ryhope, Rs. 21 to Rs. 21½ for Cardiff, and Rs. 21 to Rs. 21½ for Davisons. The quantity offering is small, shipments from Home are light, and there seems good grounds for anticipating a further advance in values.

Cotton.—Although the Liverpool market has been reported decidedly strong this week, and prices of Americans are 3-16 higher, Surats have not altered, nor is there apparently any demand whatever to arrive. For old Cotton, therefore, there has been very little enquiry, prices are practically unchanged, and of the 2,300 bales sold during the week, only about 400 were for export and the balance for local consumption. In new Crop for future delivery the transactions have been even more limited still, but for the opposite reason—the difficulty of finding sellers, and although comparatively full rates are now being quoted, the probability seems to be that we shall see very little business doing until Cotton actually begins to come in. Last year, forward sellers lost heavily, and there seems no disposition to take a similar risk this season, the total transactions to date being only some 1,200 to 1,500 bales.

The *Receipts* to date show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877
For the Week	5,610	2,846	2,708
Since 1st September	48,180	20,641	11,907
Since 1st January	813,950	879,042	997,106

The *Clearances for Sea* during the week have only been 450 bales, making a total of 615,904 bales since 1st January against 718,741 bales for the corresponding period last year.

New Crop.—The accounts from the districts still continue on the whole very satisfactory, and the general idea seems to be that we have every reason to anticipate such a yield as will enable us to export at least 750,000 bales in the first six months of the coming year. In the Hinganghaut some picking will probably commence in another fortnight, and in the Omra districts there will be Cotton at maturity three weeks hence, but what with the interruption of the Dewali holidays and the securing of the grain crops—always the cultivators' first care—we shall get very little Cotton down to Bombay before the end of the year. Moreover, there seems a great unanimity of opinion amongst up-country agents that very little of the first arrivals of Omra will class good, so that Fully Good Fair is the best classification offering even for January delivery. Of Broach the accounts are most promising, and arrivals may be expected fully six weeks earlier than last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old.		
Good Oomra (nominal)	Rs. 216	= 5 19/32d.
F.G.F. Do.	,, 211	= 5 15/32d.
G.F. Do.	,, 207	= 5¼d.
Good Dhollera (nominal)	,, 215	= 5 9/16d.
F.G.F. Do.	,, 209	= 5 7/32d.
G.F. Do.	,, 202	= 5¼d.
G.F. Ginned Dharwar	,, 195	= 5 3/32d.
,, Compta	,, 194	= 5 1/16d.
New Crop.		
Good Oomra, December delivery	,, 212	= 5 17/32d.
,, Do. January ,,	,, 208	= 5 7/16d
,, Do. February ,,	,, 204	= 5¼d.
,, Hinganghaut, Jan. ,,	,, 225	= 5¾d.
,, Broach, February ,,	,, 216	= 5 11/16d.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position of the staple, from which it will be observed that the visible supply, although still slightly behind last year, has increased 150,000 bales and the stock in Liverpool 13,000 bales on the week. The lowest point of supply has evidently, and the figures will go on increasing for all descriptions except Surats, which are at a minimum about the end of January:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds	1,290,000	1,304,700	1,338,300
,, ,, ,, Surats	329,050	273,990	248,090
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	226,000	306,060	425,280
,, London	59,000	33,450	27,580
American Afloat	230,000	147,000	87,000
E. Indian ,,	47,000	67,000	28,000
Total	562,000	553,510	567 860
Price of Mid. Orleans	7d.	6⅝d.	6⅜d.
,, Fair Dhollera	5⅜d.	4⅞d.	5⅛d.
Difference	1⅝d.	1¾d.	1¼d.

The American Cotton figures to date afford the following comparisons with the two previous seasons. The receipts are unprecedentedly heavy for the time of year, but the steady rise in New York prices during the past ten days does not seem to indicate anticipations of a proportionately heavy crop. At the same time the earlier the crop is marketed, the less risk is there of damage by adverse weather.

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Week's Receipts	213,000	162,000	158,000
,, Exports to U K	87,000	74,000	46,000
,, ,, to Continent.	25,000	27,000	5,000
Total Recpts. since 1st Sept.	975,600	840,500	556,000
,, Exports to U K	358,000	235,700	122,000
,, ,, Continent. ,,	88,600	65,000	32,000
,, Stock at the Ports	450,000	412,000	361,000
Saturday's Receipts	26,000	22,800	28,000

Seeds.—*Linseed.*—The Market remained quiet with next to nothing doing until within the past three days, when an enquiry for export set in, and prices are a trifle firmer at Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-4 per cwt., according to quality. Supplies continue insignificant. For *Rapeseed* the enquiry is less active again, and prices have receded to Rs. 6-5 to Rs. 6-7 for Gujarat, and Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-5 for Cawnpore. Stocks have been reduced somewhat, and the quality available is, as a rule, very inferior. *Gingelly.*—The arrivals of White Khandeish continue comparatively small, and as the demand is active the price for ready delivery has advanced to Rs. 44 per candy. For Mixed Seed. December-January delivery, the enquiry has been specially active, and contracts to a considerable extent have been made at from Rs. 42 to Rs. 43 per candy, closing with buyers, but no sellers at the latter rate. The Cawnpore crop is reported to have been injured by the late rains, but on this side a full yield seems generally expected, although it seems difficult to account for the small receipts to date.

Wheat.—In the early part of the week the demand continued brisk, and as high as Rs. 44 per candy was paid for Best White, but owing to weaker accounts from Home, combined with advancing freights and Exchange, exporters have to a great extent ceased operating, and we now quote:—Best White, Rs. 43; No. 2, Rs. 40 to Rs. 41; No. 3, Rs. 39 to Rs. 40 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	663½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	110
LAND COMPANIES.					
Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	1,000	all	15 p.s*	830
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.s	11
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s	350
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400		15 p. s	180
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	875
Albert Kurrachee Co.	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	950 xd.
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	40	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	615
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	50 p.s.	415
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	85
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	36
Oarwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50 nl.
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	80 do	360
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	900
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	975
French Press Co.	300	500	all	50 do	425
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	80 do	210
Prince of W. Press	120		1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	200
Sind Press Co.	400	850	750	5 do	400 xd.
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	59½	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	520 xd

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	405
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	58
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	25	710
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	560
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	550
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	3,000	all	do	197½
Empress S. & W. Co.	700	500	all	do	375
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	25	780
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	60	795
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	200	Nil	425
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	610
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	870
Muccojee S. & W. Co	1,000	1,000	all	do	5 0
S. and W. C	30,000		50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p. s*	1,035
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	Nil	890
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	do	80 xd.
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	do	710
Oriental	4,000	625	all	15	550
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	Nil	88
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	2,500	1,000	all	do	525
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	do	580
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	30	715
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	475

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,950
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p. s.	2,800
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	125	100	100	10 p. s.	105
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	...	490
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.		500	300	36 p. s.	285
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,000	200	100	7½ p. ct	12
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	16
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	85 p. s.	925
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	110
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	62½ p. s.	650
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	15

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-1-0
Carolas	,, 224
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	,, 106-5-0
Gold Leaf	,, 19-1-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-3-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-2-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 18-10-0
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 18-12-0

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 18th Oct. 1879.

Open 1,268½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,68,156	12	0
Merchandise	2,80,696	0	0
Telegraph	1,106	0	0
Total Rs.	4,49,958	12	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268½ miles. Total Rs.	5,27,231	4	5
Decrease	77,272	8	5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Columbian, 1,472 tons, Captain Baldwin, will sail to-day for Jeddah via Aden, with a general cargo, and 954 pilgrims.

The s s Pearl, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and Mr. W. W. Barr and 266 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nepaul, 2,064 tons, Captain J. S. Murray, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast. The same Co.'s Tug s s Finsah, 30 tons, Captain Joy, in tow for Galle.

The ship Lady Dufferin, 894 tons, Captain E. Evans, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from Liverpool (30th June), with a cargo of 1,341 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

The Indian Government s. s. Dalhousie, 1,066 tons, Captain W. J. Powell, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 25th inst. from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 23rd inst., with Comt. stores, and the following passengers:—Dy. Surg. General Hewlett, I. M. D., one warrant officer, wife and two children, and four rank and file, 17 men, 7 women, and 12 children.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Vingorla, 815 tons, Captain J. W. Stuart, will sail to-day for Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr. Macfarlane, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs Wilson, Major Barras, one clerk and 125 deck. The same Co's s s Chanda, 1304 tons, Captain C. M. H Day, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers—Mr. Hart, Mr. C. J. Middleton, Revd. Mr. and Mrs Hosenwandel, Revd. Mr. Kippler, Revd. Mr. Jars, Miss Fritz, Surgeon Macloughlin, Mrs Britto, 2nd Lieutenant P. H. Plumer, E. B. Barlow Lieutenant E. C. L. Walter, 2nd Lieutenant J. T. Trant, Mr. Compass, and 5 deck.

The s. s. Lorne, 1,034 tons, Captain W. McCulloch arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from London (23rd Sept.), with Mr. Benford as a passenger, and the following cargo—726 packages wine and spirits, 193 packages varnish and oil, 242 packages papers, 202 packages piecegoods, 190 bales twist, 17 cases thread, 587 packages gunpowder, 33 cases genevs, 2947 bundles iron, 1,340 bars iron, 2,250 cases candles, 185 cases matches, 93 kegs nails, 65 cases cologne, 40 packages glassware, 273 packages oilmanstores, 45 cases window glass, 87 cases soap, 5 packages earthenware, 76 packages chimneys, 1,050 kegs red lead, 19 packages colour and paint, 73 packages bottles, 500 casks lead, 45 bundles steel, 20 casks oil, 131 packages provisions, and many packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Lorne (s)	McCulloch	London, Sept 23.
	Lady Dufferin	Evans	Liverpool, June 30.
25	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Cutch, Oct 23.
	I. G. Dalhousie(s)	Powell	Kurrachee, Oct 23.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	James Edwards	Ellis	Elephant Point.
	Nepal (s)	Murray	Calcutta.
	Timsah (s)	Joy	Galle.
	Ohanda(s)	Day	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Steamer Vingorla, Stewart, to K Coast and Kurrachee.

Steamer Columbian, Baldwin, to Jeddah.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.			
21	Satara (s)	Morby	Camorta, Oct 9:
	Manora(s)	Cosens	London, Sept 12.
	Loch Awe	Nicol	Bombay, Sept 28.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 21.—Steamers Commilla and Meinam; Ships Strathblane, Trafalgar and Slieve More.

VESSEL SPOKEN.

By Manora—Sunday 19th October 9 a m, passed British Ship Dunfillan of London steering South, in Lat 15-13 N, Long 82-33.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.		
22	Euphrates (s)	Calcutta.
23	Euphrates (s)	Sadras.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.		
22	Euphrates (s)	Sadras.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 25.

For Liverpool.

Speke Hall s—2 cases quinine, Rogers and Co; 2 cases brass ware, M Panachund and Co; 150 cwts myrabolams, Jaitha Purshotum; 2,001 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co; 489 cwts linseed and 888 cwts wheat, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 115 cwts coir yarn and 85 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee and Co; 32 bales wool Muthooradass Waljee.

For London.

Zambesi s—2 cases handkerchiefs, Purmeoshurdass Juggonathdass

For Genoa.

Sumatra s—1970½ cwts gingelyseed, Lang Moir and Co.

For Trieste.

Zambesi s—150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

For Marseilles.

Sumatra s—300 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Suez.

Zambesi s—60 bags galingal, Hajee Ally Bebaney.

For Hongkong.

Thibet s—15 cwts red raisins, Abdool Cadur Tyebally Basraee; 42 cwts bedebun 2 cases fishmaws and 2 cases sharkfins, Bundalee Sewjee; 13 cases sharkfins and 1 case fishmaws Fazul Mahamed Dama; 105 bales cotton, Khimchund Chunchildass; 664 bales cotton, Tubickchund Kewalram; 35 bales twist, The A S and W Co; 25 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 50 bales twist and 223 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 21 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 4 chests opium, Goolabray Mungalchund; 50 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmal and Co; 34 chests opium, Hajee Abdool Noor Mahamed.

For Shanghai.

Thibet s—32 chests opium, M S Gubbay and Co; 3 chests opium, Ramruton Hurgopall; 28 chests opium, Tata and Co; 180½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 8 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 33½ chests opium, S E Sassoon; 30 cwts broken glass, Bundalee Sewjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th October 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·852
Temperature of the Air	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·4
Dew Point	68·7
Relative humidity of Air	·645
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	93·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·2
General Direction of Wind	NE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, NW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	275

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 24.

Porter, Lieut, Royal Fusiliers, from leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Montgomery, Captain, 6th Dragoon Guards, on duty, from Deolalee.
Grant, Surg Major, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Lawford, Lieut, 1st Light Cavalry, on duty, from Secundrabad.
Lewis, Quarter Master, 13th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.
Hill, Captain, 73rd Regt, on leave, from Sitapore.

DEPARTURES.—October 22.

Jenkins, Col, Madras N I, from leave, to Kamptee.
Chick, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, to Secundrabad.

October 25.

Lewis, Quarter Master, 13th Hussars, from leave, to Lucknow.
Walter, Lieut, 83rd Regt, to join, to Belgaum.
Trant, 2nd Lieut, 83rd Regt, to join, to Belgaum.
Dashwood, Major, 15th Regt, to join, to Baroda.
Meurant, Lieut Col, 83rd Regt, from leave, to Belgaum.
Aitkin, Captain, R A, to join, to Dera Ismal Khan.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut. Col. Commandant W. S. Hewett.

Bombay, 25th October, 1879.

The Fort Companies, viz A, B, C, and E, will parade for Company Drill at 6-30 a m on Tuesday the 28th inst near the Oval.

The following Sections Part I, of the Field Exercise will be practised on this occasion, viz:—

29 to 34 inclusive, without Arms and Accoutrements, Officers and Serjeants will be exercised in Sword Drill at this parade.

D and F Companies will be practised in the same sections and in the same order on their own Drill grounds.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(*Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.*)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
English Commercial and Financial Letter.

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, will RESUME his PROFESSIONAL VISIT to BOMBAY, on or about the 22nd of October. Notice of which will previously be announced.

NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY should, on and after the 3rd November 1879, be sent to Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, until further orders.

G. H. R. HART,
Acting Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Government House, Gunesh Khind, Poona, 23rd October 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HANNANT—October 23rd, at Mazagon, the wife of Rob. Hannant, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JARRAD—WELLS—October 25th, at S. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. H. W. Bagnell, B. A., Nav. Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R. N., Deputy Superintendent, Marine Survey of India, to Sara, only daughter of W. Wells, Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOKE—October 22nd, at Madras, the wife of Alfred W. Cooke, of a daughter.

YOUNG—October 15th, at Vizianagram, the wife of Major T. H. B. Young, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BADCOCK—October 21st, at Calcutta, Mary, the wife of F. W. Badcock.

CHAMBERS—October 12th, at Nagpur, C.P., Elizabeth, the wife of Edwin Chambers, Superintendent, Office of Commissioner of Excise, &c., aged 27 years.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Full Moon............30th, 7h. 0. 8 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Oct.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 27	......	6 0	5 28	9 29 m 10 9 a	3 27 m 3 47 a
Tues. 28	English Mail expected.	6 0	5 28	10 5 m 10 47 a	4 10 m 4 20 a
Wed. 29	......	6 0	5 27	10 37 m 11 21 a	4 48 m 4 51 a
Th. 30	......	6 1	5 27	11 7 m 11 52 a	5 22 m 5 21 a
Fri. 31	......	6 1	5 26	11 37 m	5 54 m 5 51 a
Nov. Sat. 1	All Saints' Day.	6 2	5 25	0 24 m 0 6 a	6 24 m 6 21 a
Sun. 2	21st Sunday after Trinity.	6 2	5 25	0 58 m 0 35 a	6 58 m 6 51 a

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1879.

The telegram which Reuter informs us has been received by the London *Daily News* from its St. Petersburg correspondent to the effect that the Russian Government contemplate despatching an army to the assistance of the Afghan tribes, has awakened considerable interest in India. There can be no doubt taking the existing disturbed condition of Afghanistan into account, the excitement that prevails in that country, and the evident readiness of some of the more warlike tribes to rise against the invading army, that were even a small Russian force, although numerically it might not exceed a few thousand men, to succeed in making its way across the Oxus, the results to us would be most serious. The *prestige* which the presence of European troops would give to the Afghan malcontents would be enormous, and although of course no serious attempt against India itself would be practicable, still it would tax our resources severely to maintain that hold upon Afghanistan which it has now been universally considered is necessary to the security and welfare of the empire. The feeling, of course, is to discredit the *Daily News* information, and to ascribe it to the efforts of correspondents to supply their employers with stirring items of news during the "silly season;" but we think it would be unwise to completely throw on one side as unworthy of consideration this startling intelligence which Reuter has thought worthy of repeating to India. In the first place the *Daily News* is not Russophobist in its convictions. On the contrary, that paper has always steadily attempted to throw ridicule upon those who ascribe to Russia designs upon England's Eastern Empire; and so much is the London journal in favour at St. Petersburg, that it alone has been permitted to despatch a special correspondent with the army acting against the Turcomans. But we would more especially direct attention to the hostile tone which British Ministers have adopted whilst speaking of Russia at recent public meetings in the provinces. Some time since Mr. Cross openly declared that Russia was the sole disturbing element in the East, and again at Manchester Lord Salisbury referred to all the different phases of the present position in Turkey, remarking that this point and that point would render it difficult for Russia to pursue her ambitious designs. Said his Lordship, "the acquisition of the island of "Cyprus is a barrier to Russian aggression in "South-Eastern Europe;" and again, "the "occupation of Novi Bazaar by the Austrians "precluded the passage of the Danube and the "Balkans by the Russians," while he affirmed "that the last hope of European peace rested in "Austrian stability and strength," and that if a defensive alliance between Austria and Germany be concluded, "the news will be hailed with "joy by all who value the blessings of peace." These words, when uttered by leading ministers of our Government with reference to the policy of another country, are full of significance. They mean distinctly that in England they are cognisant that Russia is still working in the dark and is still scheming against her neighbours. We can understand newspapers levellings charges like these uttered by Mr. Cross when they come out of the mouths of Cabinet Ministers, matters must indeed be assuming a graver aspect. Up to this time Lord Beaconsfield and his coadjutors ever since the signing of the Treaty of Berlin have never ceased to speak well of Russia and to testify to the efforts of the Russian Government to promote the interests of peace and to loyally execute their engagements. Then why this change? A change which they have not been slow to notice in Russia; for on Thursday Reuter informed us that the Russian press was "protesting "indignantly" against the "hostile language" used by Lord Salisbury in Manchester. The official journal of St. Petersburg affirmed that "such language is not calculated to contribute "towards the satisfactory relations between the "two countries." It is thus clear, we think, that there is something on foot not conducive to friendly relations between the two powers. Indeed, the very fact that a Russian army is at this present moment struggling to make its way along the northern frontiers of Persia to a position where its presence would be a distinct menace to the Indian Empire, is sufficient evidence to show that, despite the Berlin Treaty and the Afghan war, Russia has not done with us nor we with her. Last but not least we would point to the fact that General Kauffman, the arch conspirator, has again started for Central Asia.

But besides these unpleasant indications of future trouble, we must not forget that the present position of affairs in Afghanistan affords to Russia an opportunity for prosecuting her supposed aggressive designs upon India such as may never occur again. It must be quite evident to her that England will now, once and for all, make her position in Afghanistan unassailable. We may be sure that the astute Central Asian politicians saw the hollowness of the Treaty of Gandamuck, and saw that an Amir who possessed only the moral support of the Indian Government could always be intrigued against at pleasure. But matters are different now. The inexorable march of events has forced upon India the necessity of subduing Afghanistan thoroughly and once and for all. If not now Russia will never again have the opportunity of keeping alive the hostile spirit of the Afghan tribes, while the fact that in their extremity and when they had endeavoured to shake off the British yoke, Russia sent them assistance in arms and in men would always be remembered by the Afghans to the credit of Russia, and would secure them for ever as willing aids to the prosecution of Russian designs. The temptation, therefore, to take advantage of our present troubles in Afghanistan before we shall have succeeded in restoring the country to order, must be very strong, and the incident to which we have alluded above, that General Kauffman has been despatched to Central Asia, is distinct evidence that that temptation has not been without some result at St. Petersburg. We may feel certain that the man who despatched the Russian mission to Kabul, and who has never concealed his wish to measure swords with the English rulers of India, and his belief that the encounter might be risked without danger, is not returning so soon to Tashkend without an object, and we may also be certain that on his arrival he will place himself in communication with the malcontents in Balkh and Badakshan, with the leaders of the mutinous troops, and with the disaffected Afghan Sirdars, so that at all hazards he may keep alive the anarchy and rebellion that now prevails.

We have said enough, we think, to show that, even although the statement of the St. Petersburg correspondent may be premature, still there is much reason why we should carefully watch the movements of Russia at this juncture. As yet we are only told that Russia "contemplates" despatching a military expedition in the direction of Afghanistan; but we must be prepared to act in case she should do more than contemplate that measure. The moment that Russia enters into negotiations with the Afghan rebels, if not before, we should be ready on our side to extend a helping hand to Russia's Turcoman enemies. Up to the present time we have foolishly abandoned the Turcomans to their fate, but how would it be now if the Russian generals, instead of fighting them, were to propose to these professional raiders a joint and mighty raid on the plains of Hindustan! In our opinion we will never check Russian designs in Asia until we meet Russia with her own weapons. A railway to Kandahar may place Afghanistan under control, but until we frighten the adventurers of the East in their own places and make them dread the instigated rebellion which they would fain bring down upon us, they will not cease from their aggressive and audacious intrigues.

We are glad to observe that a measure which we have steadily advocated for more than a year is now being favorably discussed by the entire Indian Press. Among other newspapers our local contemporary has at last come forward to point out the advantages of railway extension to Kandahar, and in accordance with its usual but somewhat questionable tactics, begins with an unfounded announcement "on good autho-"rity." Of course we should be exceedingly pleased to hear that the "Government have "determined to extend the railway to Kan-"dahar," but unfortunately that determination has not yet been arrived at. We have taken the trouble to enquire about the matter, and learn that there is no truth in the report. Such statements, which can have nothing more than a guess to back them up, are to be deprecated, for they stop public agitation when agitation to attain the object is necessary. Of course the advantages, both political and commercial, that the line would bring to India are obvious. We have done our best to point them out on several occasions during the past six months, and we may hope that eventually, and perhaps at no distant date, Government will follow public opinion in Western India and come to the conclusion that the most effective as well as the cheapest plan of "dominating" Afghanistan will be to run a railway into the country; but as yet, beyond the order to construct the line to Dadur there is no sign that Government has seen the necessity of pursuing that course.

The question of transit duties in Afghanistan and the obstacles to trade between Central Asia and India that prevail, is a subject to which we have also repeatedly drawn attention. Particularly at Kandahar is it necessary to do away with the obnoxious imposts that are levied on trade. Six months ago we understood that the local Chamber would take the matter up, and would move Government, before Kandahar was given up, to insist upon the Amir removing the duties and establishing an order of things under which the trade with Western Afghanistan, which means the trade with Central Asia, might be expected to develop. The Chamber however did nothing, and the Indian Government not being reminded about the matter, overlooked it; our troops left Kandahar, the Amir's officials took over the place, and we soon began to hear of traders being squeezed, of duties being levied, and of shopkeepers shutting their shops. In short, the old order of things was established, and so far as we know still prevails, for General Stewart on his return did not resume the civil Government of the city, which still remains in the hands of the Amir's officials. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce is generally not slow in taking up matters which affect the trade of this port, and although somewhat late in the day, we trust that this question of commerce with Central Asia will not escape their attention. The return of our troops to Kandahar gives a fresh opportunity for opening up the discussion, and it ought to be taken advantage of before Afghanistan is again disposed of to some new Ameer. There are few measures better calculated to increase to an almost unlimited extent the trade of Bombay than would be the extension of the Bombay railway system to the Indus and to Kandahar. Kurrachee would of course suffer, as the commerce of Sind, the Punjab, the north of Persia, and Central Asia would inevitably be drawn to the larger trade centre. It is only necessary to glance at the map to see the immense stretch of territory for which Bombay would become the outlet were these lines completed.

The offensive rules for regulating press correspondence from the front, we are glad to say, have been received with universal indignation by the entire Indian Press. General Vaughan, the representative of the *Times*, who is now at Simla, been despatched to the leading journals at home, giving particulars of this insult which has been offered to the entire Press of England and India. Doubtless the public will support in this matter an institution which has always endeavoured to further the public interests; and, indeed, the question at issue is one which concerns the public as much as it does newspapers. We have had more than one instance lately of the length to which the present race of Simla officials will go in concealing the truth, and in some cases of deliberately stating what is not true; and with such instances before us we can judge what manner of dependence can be placed upon news which has first to be submitted for the approval of the men we refer to. The *Pioneer* supposes the case of a correspondent submitting a telegram that "General "A. was slow in coming up with supports" or something of that sort, and points out that under the new rules the military censor could alter the message and make it as follows:— "General A. showed remarkable promptitude in "bringing up supports," thus passing on a falsehood as a correspondent's message. If the new rules should remain in force—and of course they will not—judging from recent experience, such falsehoods as the *Pioneer* refers to would not be at all uncommon. It is well known that the pernicious habit once acquired, of concealing, distorting, or falsifying facts, is most difficult to shake off, and seeing that there is little doubt that the habit does prevail in Indian high places—if it is not indeed in fashion there—it is for the public weal that too much temptation shall not be placed in the way of men who are certain to succumb to it. We trust the Government of India will be wise in time in this matter. The "war correspondent" has become a British institution, which the British public has come to look on as an inalienable right; and rights of that sort the British public has not been wont to see slip away without protest. In Afghanistan the objections to war correspondents are simply absurd. There is no enemy there to benefit from whatever intelligence may be transmitted to the Press, and such objections can only arise from a despicable spirit of petty jealousy or from a wish to conceal the truth.

With reference to our recent remarks upon the correspondence that had passed between ourselves and the Press Commissioner on the subject of the *Pioneer's* special correspondent with General Robert's army, we observe that our Calcutta contemporary, the *Englishman*, "has "excellent reasons for believing, not only that "Mr. Hensman accompanied the force with the "full knowledge and consent of the General in "command, but that it was well known in high "official circles that it had been arranged for "him to do so." This statement, if true,—and there does not appear to be the slightest doubt that it is true—requires no comment. The Russians are supposed to be masters of the art of deceit; but not even the Russians would condescend to so pitiable a lie as that which has now been exposed.

NOTES FROM SIMLA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

Simla is looking perfectly beautiful, and the climate only to be equalled by a fine day in September, on a grouse moor in old Scotland. We have one great advantage even over our own land, at present, which is, that the rains being really over at last we can now make our arrangements for excursions and outdoor amusements with a certainty of having fine weather. Many are taking advantage of this glorious weather and have gone out into the country to take advantage of it. But Simla itself is looking its best. Dahlias are in full bloom, and chrysanthemums are coming in, making what were ugly banks one mass of bright colour. The ferns and trees are putting on their glorious autumnal tints, and the autumn butterflies, amongst which I recognize the homely tortoiseshell, and a very good representative of both the white and red admiral, of our own lanes and fields, although not quite the same species, are bringing out great numbers of the youth of Simla with their butterfly nets to try and add to their collection. But this is always to a certain extent a sad time to those who are obliged to remain in the hills instead of going below. Old friends and many new with whom we have passed pleasant days during the past season are one by one packing up and going away to resume their duties in the plains, and who knows how many bright faces we now see around us will have joined the majority before the next Simla season begins. The Viceroy's camp out on a far distant hill, though in this beautiful clear atmosphere it looks as if one could walk there in half an hour, shines out bright and bonnie. Every one seems intent on making the most of this lovely weather during these last few days, and make up for lost time during the exceptionally wet and sickly season. It is perfectly delightful to look at the lovely complexions of ladies, nurses, and children.

The only news from the front is that General Hills, V.C., C.B., has been appointed by Sir Frederick Roberts military commandant of Kabul, and correspondents once more are allowed to go to the front. There will be still much for them to record, although the great excitement ended with the capture of, and entry into, the Bala Hissar on the 12th. The question now most discussed is, having taken Kabul and, in fact, Afghanistan, what are we to do with it? My own idea is that we should raze Kabul to the ground, establish Kandahar as the capital, through which all trade would flow down to Bombay through the Bolan, and hold in force also Herat and Jalallabad. This would, of course, necessitate a large increase to our army; but the country is well able to afford it, and should be made to pay the expenses of the army of occupation in the same manner that Hyderabad pays for the Contingent. Gradually, but steadily, decrease the population and turn their attention to agriculture and trade; they would soon get accustomed to this in consequence of the influx of wealth. The Kabulee is a good trader, and would soon find the benefit of the new regime and take advantage of it. Regiments of a local character might be gradually enlisted, and with regular pay and strict discipline would soon become as much to be depended on as our present frontier force. The great work before us now will be the reducing to order and disarming the various wild tribes of the passes. By enlisting these men in new regiments and giving them steady employment, and pay for road making, &c., we should soon wean them from their predatory habits. One or two tribes, well punished by flying columns, would strike terror into the rest, and in a very short time we should have these wild hills in as peaceful a condition as those from which I now write. Treating them severely would eventually be found true mercy, and when they found that as long as they behaved themselves they were treated kindly, and their true liberty respected, we should soon have as loyal a population as we have amongst these hills in which there are so many independent native rulers, with whom we never interfere, unless some gross misconduct of theirs comes to light, in the ruling of their people, when we step in, and then have all the people with us. I trust they will increase largely the cavalry force at the front, and thus relieve the great strain on our commissariat in the rear, for there are plenty of provisions to be got; but in the present hostile attitude of the population pressure will have to be put on them to make them bring in supplies from a distance. General Roberts's proclamation has been published here to-day, and some people consider it too severe, but severity at first is true mercy in the end, and I trust so-called humanitarians will not step in and tie his hands when he is doing the best thing that could be done to bring these savage and fanatical men to reason. Notwithstanding the good thrashing they got at Alley Kheyl on the 14th, Gordon expects to be attacked again shortly in Kurrum by combined tribes, but he is in a very strong position and should, if they do come on, be able to give a very good account of them. They are, evidently from the irregular manner in which we receive telegrams, cutting and sadly interfering with our telegraph wires, but a few good lessons given them by Tytler, and by the men at the posts they dare to attack, will soon, I trust, alter all this. General Roberts's entry into Kabul on the 12th was a grand affair. The Amir sent his son to accompany him, pleading indisposition as an excuse for not going himself. General Hills, V.C. and C.B., will make an excellent Military Governor, being a man of great firmness of character and tact as well as a tried and able soldier. Had we delayed in consequence of the Amir's representations that there were many loyal people in Kabul, to whom he wished time to be given to declare themselves, it appears that the enemy would have been joined by three more regiments from Ghazni with twelve guns. As it was, meeting the beaten fugitives they fled and left their guns behind them. General Roberts by last accounts had sent a cavalry regiment to bring them in.

I do not think either the Bombay or Madras Army need fear any reduction for some time to come. Remember we have at present no reserves, as proposed to be established; then with all these new posts to garrison, how are they to reduce under any circumstances be kept at the front cannot period of more than two years, and if they begin reducing now, where are the reliefs to come from? It is the opinion of one of the highest military officials here, and one for whose opinion I have the greatest respect, that if the native regiments were kept up there for a longer period, we should be risking a mutiny. On this Commission there seem to be two distinct parties. The smaller and more sensible may be called the Conservative party, composed of the oldest and most experienced officers of all three Presidencies; the other or Radical party, composed of the younger military men and Bengal Civilians. Their idea seems to be that of Lord Cardwell when he set to work to improve the Home Army, namely, that everything old must be bad and everything new good, that economy is the great thing to be studied, regardless of political considerations as regards the numerous races of which our army is composed, and unmindful of former political lessons. This latter party is the most powerful numerically and carry things their own way, but the minority is composed of the most able on the Committee, and the protests they have written, or are writing, will have great weight. If the opinions of the majority are acted on, I trust they will not have the same effect as the acts of Lord Cardwell. He has succeeded in improving the Home army to such an extent, that practically we have no army properly so called remaining.

Have you seen the wretched scurrilous article in the *Pioneer* of the 15th, intended as a short review of the 4th volume of Malleson's "Sepoy War"? I am surprised that the gentlemanly editor ever allowed it to appear, for he never—well hardly ever—as they say in H. M. S. Pinafore makes such mistakes. The writer, who seems to have completely identified himself with the Halliday, Beadon, and Co. clique, of course takes the opportunity of crying down Mr. Taylor who, Colonel Mallison having all the best evidence before him, proves to have prevented Bengal being harried by fanatic Mahomedans crushing the plot just as it was ripe. He then goes on to make a faultless hero of Hodson. Now all admit that a braver soldier and better cavalry officer than Hodson has seldom sat in a saddle, but when it comes to praising his moral qualities, as this writer does, it is quite a different thing. I have heard Hodson discussed by some of his most intimate friends, but in his praise they never said more than I have done above, and there stopped. What they said on the other hand it is needless to repeat—he is dead, let him rest. It is only his injudicious admirers who do not know what they are writing about, who would wish to dissect his private character. Those who knew him best only say, "He died the death of a gallant soldier. *Requiescat in pace.*"

I must now try and give you a short notice of the Simla Fine Arts Society's Exhibition. As a whole of the paintings exhibited, I fancy there never was in all the preceding eleven collections so bad a show. In the first room No. 1, the Kund Mountain, by Major Tanner, is well worthy of the highly commended card in the corner. No. 3, the Jallalabad valley, by Major General Sir Peter Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I., is a very excellent picture, and would, I have no doubt, have been still better had the painter had plenty of time at his disposal, which, of course, with his numerous official duties, he cannot possibly have. The only fault to be found with this picture is a slight want of finish; the colouring is excellent. No. 23, Ali Musjid by moonlight, by Surgeon Major Trupple (commended) is a very good drawing. No. 25, Buddhist Tope between Ali Musjid and Landi Kothal, I consider the best of Colonel Sartorius' numerous pictures exhibited, and deserves the commendation it has received. No. 24, the Kama Valley, in black and white, by Major Tanner, highly commended, is beautifully soft, and one of the most artistic pictures shown. Nos. 4 and 18, Panoramic views from nature of Kandahar, are well worthy of notice. Serjeant Blackburn, 2-60th Rifles, deserves great credit for these pictures; they are, however, too stiff; a little more freedom of hand would have made them more artistic. They are, even with this defect, valuable illustrations of the country in which we are now campaigning, being so exactly and beautifully drawn, though only in pen and ink. Let us pass on now to the centre room. In consequence of the beautiful display of native art manufactures original and kindly lent, which take up the centre of the room, many pictures on the wall cannot be seen to the best advantage. We will begin with the flower paintings. The lovely paintings in this department of art, lent by J. W. Laing, Esq., and painted by an American lady, who modestly gives only her initials T. H., are some of the best I have ever seen at home or abroad. No. 43, a Winter group, especially took my fancy. Not being a botanist I cannot give you the names of the flowers, but the upper part of the bouquet consists of bright coloured and beautifully painted flowers, with apparently the flowers of some lovely orchid or plant such as I have seen in the jungles far south near the line, hanging down in a festoon below. Near this is No. 37, the Society's prize picture, by Mrs. Haywood, a splendid group of rhododendrons, faithfully and carefully painted, and well worthy the prize awarded. No. 53, A Dirty Day at Lydstay, Pembrokeshire, I think deserves mention, the work of Colonel Peel Yates, C.B., R.A. No. 45, Akbar Shah entering the Buland Darwaza of the Palace, Futtehpur Sikri, by Surgeon Major de Fabeck is one of the most carefully drawn and highly finished pictures amongst the water colours. No. 54, Sunrise on Saddleback Hill, Mahabaleshwar, by Captain Strahan, R.E., is a pretty picture, but not equal in any way to some pictures I have seen previously exhibited by him. Eveningtime near Bombay, No. 78, by Captain H. Hutchinson, takes the Lieutenant-Governor's prize and shows great talent, but it is a fancy picture "partly from memory." "Rufus" and "My Jack," two horses' heads received too late to be catalogued, drawn by Miss Wagentricker, are really beautiful studies. Matheran, No. 90, by Colonel Mellis, deserves mention. Going round stowed away in a corner and in a bad light, we next come across a very well drawn and pretty picture, by Colonel Harcourt, R.A., No. 113, Waterfall in the Glen Mussouri. No. 116, View from the Residency Verandah, Ajmere, by Colonel Moore, C.I.E., is an excellent picture as far as the drawing and general effect is concerned, but the colouring is not clear. It looks as if when mixing his colours he had used muddy water. Mansubal Lake, Cashmere, Major D. S. Punkerton, No. 141, is a very fine painting, and I am surprized to find did not find more favour with the judges. I would much rather be the owner of this drawing than of many put down as highly commended. No. 143, View of the Snows near Katgurh, by Miss Drummond, is a very faithful and well drawn sketch. No. 147, On the Indus, by Colonel Mellis, is one of the most wonderful pieces of colouring I have ever seen, and at the same time so true that it makes one feel hot even in an October day up here to look at it. Against No. 180, Sultry weather on the Harna River, Kathiawar, by Major Pullen, I find my first impression written down in one word splendid, and I still on mature reflection consider that my first impression was right. It is simply a lovely picture. There are several more drawings well worth looking at and showing great talent in the artists, but what I complain of is that most of the pictures exhibited are only sketches not finished drawings. Complaints are frequently made regarding the decisions of the judges, but from the paucity of really good pictures their task in awarding prizes was made comparatively easy for them. I cannot quite agree with the judges as to some of the commended pictures, and I think some not mentioned at all might have been deservedly noticed, but on the whole the awards seem to me to be most fair and judicious. As we have now spent quite enough time over the water colours, let us go upstairs and examine the oils, and sketch books. But I am afraid my letter is getting too long already, so perhaps it would be better to notice the contents of the upstair room and the native works of art in my next.

Oct. 20.

Events have been succeeding each other rapidly since I began this letter. The latest news is that the Amir has abdicated and General Roberts has been obliged to make arrangements for an interim Government. Who will be the next Amir? Ayoob Khan who, incited by Russian emissaries, has been, in my opinion, thoroughly involved in the recent outbreak, or has the brother of the late Amir Shere Ally, so long residing at Dehra Doon as an honorary prisoner, any chance now?

BOMBAY.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Victoria Gardens this evening:—

March	Home Sweet Home	J Schmuck.
Overture	La Violette	Carafa.
Cavatina	From Giovavma D'Arco	Verdi.
Waltz	Germany (Deutsches Gemuthsleben)	Keler Bela.
Quadrille	New Melodien	Strauss.
Galop	Paulinen	Faust.

God save the Queen.

A Vagrant.—Thomas Dinley, a European, was on Saturday last declared a vagrant by Mr. C. P. Cooper, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

Trespass.—Madoo Kannoo was on Saturday last fined Rs. 5 by Mr. P. Ryan, for wilfully trespassing in the dwelling house of Rama Bhickoo, without any satisfactory excuse.

Tendering a Bribe.—Ebrahim Abba, a hack buggy driver, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of offering a gratuity to a native police constable, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

An old Offender.—Rama Gunnoo was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. P. Ryan on three separate charges of theft of property belonging to three different parties. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Cruelty to Animals.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. during the week ending the 25th instant:—Horses, 2 lame, 1 sore back; bullocks, 12 lame, 6 sore necks, 4 emaciated, 1 overladen, and 1 tumour on neck. Total number of cases 27; amount of fines Rs. 47-8.

A Dishonest Servant.—Babajee Gopal, a servant in the employ of Messrs. Watson and Co., was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing Rs. 6-8 in cash and a currency note of the value of Rs. 10, the property of Messrs. Watson and Co. He was sentenced to receive ten stripes with a light rattan.

Theft and Fraudulent Possession of Property.—Papa Sumsoodeen and Papa Jakria were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. P. Ryan on two separate charges of theft of property belonging to two different parties, and also one charge of having in their possession sundry articles reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. They were each sentenced to seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

Illegal Possession of Regimental Necessaries.—Davey Gunnoo, a milkman, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of having in his possession sundry articles of regimental necessaries, consisting of coats, trowsers and boots, of the value of Rs. 19, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same. He was fined Rs. 5 and ordered to pay treble the value of the articles found in his possession.

Theft of Ornaments.—Juddo Succaram and Gopee Succaram were on Saturday last charged before Mr. P. Ryan, the former with theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 460, the property of Narayen Rowjee, and the latter with receipt. They were both convicted. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other was fined Rs. 20, or in default one month's similar imprisonment.

Fatal Accidents.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the European General Hospital on view of the body of Kenneth McKenzie. Deceased was the chief officer of the British ship Scottish Chieftain, who on the afternoon of the 22nd instant, whilst on board the ship East Lothian, accidentally fell into the forehold of that vessel and sustained serious injuries to his spinal cord, from the effects of which he died on Saturday morning last. The verdict was, "That the death of Kenneth McKenzie was caused by injuries received by an accidental fall into the hold of a ship."—Another inquest was held on the same day at Frere Road on view of the body of a Hindoo girl named Suckoo, who died in consequence of a fall from the verandah of a house. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Issuing counterfeit Coins.—On Saturday last Dulsha Manka, Moona Kesha, Jalla Rajanund, and Jeevee, woman, were charged before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, prisoner No. 1 with having on the 19th instant delivered two counterfeit Rupees to one Radabai, woman, with intent to commit fraud; prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 with having in their possession instruments for the counterfeiting of the Queen's coin; prisoner No. 3 with having in Bombay about three months ago made and sold to prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 instruments for the counterfeiting of the Queen's coin, and also with being in possession of articles for the making of the said instruments; and prisoner No. 4 with having delivered to one Chaba Gunnia two counterfeit rupees with intent to commit fraud. The case stands postponed for hearing till the 7th proximo. Prisoner No. 4 is the brother of Mappa Rajanund who was sentenced about four years ago by the High Court to ten years' rigorous imprisonment for having in his possession instruments for the manufacture of counterfeit coin, at which time prisoner No. 4 absconded from Bombay.

CRICKET.

A match was played on Thursday between the Government Telegraph and Elphinstone High School Cricket Clubs, which resulted in a victory for the former on the first innings, by 15 runs. The scores are appended.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

1st Inning.		2nd Inning.	
S C Sett, c Hitchens, b Spiers	0	run out	34
M R Surveyor, b Spiers	1	st Parrott, b Pinhey	3
P R Devicha, st Parratt, b Pinhey	17	b Cassels	1
S D Chapgar, b Pinhey	14	run out	0
Mr J Oliver, b Spiers	9	b Parrott	1
K N Spencer, c Nagle, b Pinhey	0	b Parrott	4
B M Powree, c Cassels, b Spiers	0	b Parrott	25
F D Dotivalla, c Cassels, b Spiers	6	b Pinhey	2
H D Wadia, b Spiers	0	c Spiers, b Cassels	0
B G Bandee, b Spiers	0	not out	0
M R Surveyor, not out	0	b Cassels	1
Leg byes	2	Byes	1
Byes	2	Leg byes	2
		Wides	1
Total	55	Total	74

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

H Black, c Sett, b Oliver	12	b Wadia	8
H Booth, st Sett, b Oliver	5	b Spencer	0
J A Nagle, c Spencer, b Wadia	16	run out	2
R Parrott, c Devicha, b Wadia	0	To bat	
P Hitchens, b Wadia	15	b Wadia	4
H Cassels, b Wadia	14	not out	0
H T Pinhey, b Wadia	6	run out	0
J Spiers, b Dotivalla	1	To bat	
G Brace, b Wadia	0		
E Doutre, not out	3		
F Lillywhite, b Wadia	0		
Byes	6	Byes	1
Leg byes	3	Leg byes	1
Wides	2	No balls	1
Total	70	Total	20

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE EXPEDITION TO HERAT.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

An expedition to Herat or across the Bamian will not be undertaken this cold weather. The troops will winter on the Kandahar, Gazni and Kabul line.

EXECUTIONS AT KABUL.

ALLAHABAD KUTTRA, Oct. 26.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Kabul, 23rd October, states that two Resildars of the Amir's cavalry and a sepoy of the first Herat regiment were executed in the Bala Hissar. The sepoy was found in the city; the Resildars were present in Kabul during the massacre. 100 Kohistan men have come in and expressed friendly feelings. Foraging parties are now out collecting revenue, even buying up all valuable supplies. All is quiet.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE AND THE FRONTIER RAILWAY.

JACOBABAD, Oct. 25.

The Governor and Major Rivett-Carnac leave for the desert to-day; will reach Mithree on the 28th; and proceed along the line of the proposed railway. They will meet Sir Robert Sandeman at Sibi on the 1st November. The earthwork to the desert is complete. The Begaree bridge is finished. An engine has come to 22½ miles from Ruk.

THE WRECK OF THE P. AND O. STEAMER HINDUSTAN.

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

Up to 2 o'clock yesterday 560 packages had been landed from the forehold of the Hindustan. The Nepaul, which arrived at Bombay with the last mail, is coming round to re-place the Hindustan, and will call at the wreck on her way to Calcutta to render assistance. The Hindustan's passengers—16 first class and 16 second class—leave here to-day for Calcutta in the Merkara. A large cargo boat with planks, felt, oakum, and six carpenters left yesterday for Sadras to stop the leakage. Sixteen passengers are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel at the Company's expense.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF COL. COLLEY.

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

Colonel Colley is expected at Bombay in the Troopship Crocodile, on or about the 27th October.

TELEGRAPH FROM CAPE TOWN TO ZANZIBAR.

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

Telegraphic communication is now completed between the Cape and Zanzibar. A message, dated the 15th October, has been received by the Viceroy from the Governor of Cape Town, congratulating His Excellency on the advance of General Roberts. News up to 3rd October from India had reached Capetown.

DECCAN RYOTS' RELIEF BILL.

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

The Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill was passed through the Viceroy's Legislative Council yesterday, after five hours' debate. It comes into operation on the first proximo. The Bill was much altered by the majority of the Select Committee. Mr. Hope carried six amendments, restoring substantially the original provisions regarding exclusion of appeals in mortgage cases and of pleaders in cases up to 100 rupees, the conciliation for old decrees, examining the defendant as witness, and appointing special judge. Mr. Hope concluded by a long speech explaining parts of the bill and certain omissions from it.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

RUSSIAN EXPEDITIONS TO AID THE AFGHANS AGAINST THE ENGLISH.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg which states that Russia contemplates despatching two Military expeditions next spring to assist the Afghan tribes against the English. One expedition will be under the Command of General Kaufmann, and will consist of 35,000 men of all arms. This force will start from Turkistan whilst a second expedition will be despatched from the Caucasus, both converging on Afghanistan.

SPEECH BY LORD HARTINGTON.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Lord Hartington made a speech at Manchester yesterday, in the course of which he said that it was impossible to maintain the Treaty of Gundamuck, and that the abdication of the Amir Yakub Khan precluded our placing a British Envoy at Kabul without he was backed up with sufficient protection. He declared the Foreign Policy of Lord Salisbury to be an immoral one, and welcomed the alliance which has been concluded between Austria and Germany as being a more effectual restraint upon Russia. His Lordship said that the policy of the Liberal party was to respect the international obligations of England, who should combine with other Powers to secure the maintenance of peace, oppose aggression, and protect the weak.

DISTURBANCES AMONG THE BOERS.

CAPETOWN, Oct. 15, via ADEN.

Colonel Lanyon, accompanied by the 1st Dragoon Guards, has gone to Middleburg, in consequence of slight disturbances having broken out among the Boers there.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.

The Anchor Line steamer Trinacria left Liverpool for Bombay on 22nd inst.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	65,000 Bales
Amount forwarded	2,000 do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats.........	11,000 do.
Do. do. Imports of Cotton	68,000 do.
Do. do. do. Surats........	2,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton..............	226,000 do.
Do. do. of Surats..............	84,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London....	59,000 do.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5¼
The Manchester market has been strong.	
7 lbs. Shirtings....................	6-10½
8½ lbs. do.	6-9
40's Mule Twist.....................	0-11½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¾
4½ per cent. do.	85¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.....	117¾
Bar Silver..........................	52 11-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

Departure—Arabia.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, Oct. 26, 6.40 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Amazone, from Suez, arrived.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—Oct. 25.

KARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind N. W. 4; thermometer 84·3; barometer 29·832.

MANGALORE (25th).—Weather fair day, rainy night; wind N. E., N. W. Fall of rain 84 cent*.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather, clear; wind N. W. light; thermometer 82.

One of that "own peculiar" staff of obliging correspondents that our local contemporary always seems to have ready to point out printers' errors in our columns, or to support exploded arguments in his own, has kindly referred to a mistake that unfortunately crept into our last silver telegram. We must apologize to our business readers for what must have been to them an obvious printer's error, but of course the insinuation that such errors have occurred before is as unfounded, as is the other insinuation that they are likely to occur again.

The Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce favours us with the following telegram, reporting on the state of the cotton crop in the Berars, from the Commissioner H. A. D., dated Amraoti, 25th October, circulated for the information of members of the Chamber:—"Cotton flourishing. Picking commenced some places."

After a sitting extending over three days, during which forty witnesses in all were examined against the notorious outlaw, Wasudeo Bulwunt Phadke, and fifteen of his accomplices, the case for the crown closed at Poona on Saturday afternoon last. The most important evidence which went to establish treason against Wasudeo was called that day—being the evidence of seven witnesses from the Rohilla quarter in Annoor in the Nizam's dominions. It showed, among other things, that about three months ago Wasudeo Bulwunt, accompanied by a friend of the name of Raghunath Moreshwur (a witness for the crown), proceeded from Gahnoor to the Rohilla quarter in Annoor, and, professing to be a "Maharaj," offered to take into his service as many men as he could get. He is said to have freely told the Rohillas he met that the English were his enemies; and that the service for which he required men would be to "remain among the hills during the day, and to plunder English territory at night." Some evidence was also called on Saturday to show that dacoities had been committed at Dhowry, Sonapur, and Chandkheir, in which some of the other accused were implicated. To-day (Monday) Mr. Keyser will take down the statements of the accused previous to their committal to the Sessions Court. The witnesses for the crown have been bound over to attend the Sessions Court on Monday the 3rd prox.

The Madras Government have requested Dr. Bidie to place himself in communication with the Madras Standing Committee for Exhibitions, and submit their matured proposals for a sample collection of raw agricultural and forest produce and special local manufactures, for contribution to the Melbourne Exhibition of 1880, with an estimate of the cost of its preparation and transmission, it being understood that expensive proposals cannot be entertained. Manufactures, such as carpets and rugs in jails, imitated from those of other Indian localities, which will be supplied from the original place of invention or design, should not be sent from Madras except as single samples of actual execution.

The following is a list of the passengers who were on board the Hindostan when she stranded near Madras:—*From Southampton*—Dr. Shaw, Dr. J. G. Winstone, Mrs. M. A. Bock, Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. H. W. M. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Bancroft, Mr. H. T. Cox, Mr. G. Neville, Mr. H. V. Allen, Mr. E. J. A. Shaw, Mr. A. W. J. Turner, Mr. R. A. Hopkins, Mr. Bailey, Miss Bailey, Mrs. Parker and three children, Mrs. A. Weir, Mr. Kelly, Mr. H. W. Craigie, Mr. E. Bosick, Mr. W. Sherwill, Mrs. F. Beer, Miss Beer, Mrs. C. M. Western, Mr. Purser. *From Venice.*—Mr. R. R. Pope.

Colonel Willes, the Commissary General, passed through Lahore lately *en route* to Jhelum, from Simla. The purpose of his journey is to adopt measures for clearing off the serious block of transport animals and military stores at Jhelum. The parks at that station are literally crammed with thousands of animals, the continued block of which is by no means a bad guarantee for the outbreak of a lively epidemic.

Owing to the commission on the line of the East Indian Railway between the stations of Jamtara and Karmator of a series of outrages having for their object the upsetting of the trains, and owing to the perpetrators having remained undetected, the Lieutenant Governor has sanctioned the employment of an extra police patrol consisting of one head constable and seven constables. The cost, Rs. 860-8-0 per annum, will be levied in the usual way from no less than 16 villages situated between Jamtara and Karmator.

A special telegram from Jorhat to the *Englishman* says:—The Kohima Stockade is said to be surrounded by Nágás. Troops are hurrying up. Lieut. Maxwell goes from Golaghat to their relief. Mr. Pughe, with a detachment of the frontier police, is ordered to Golaghat. Captain Williamson, Inspector General of Police, accompanies the 44th.

The battery of Artillery, ordered from Colaba to Mean Meer, will leave Bombay on the 16th December.

The entire Indian Press is up in arms against the new rules to be observed by Press correspondents in the field; but the *Englishman*, not contented with having only one stone in the sling, publishes the following in reference to a paragraph which has gone the round of the papers, stating that a royal salute had been fired some days since at all stations in India in honour of the capture of Kabul. "As no steps had been taken, by the publication of a *Gazette* Extraordinary, or in any other way, to inform the public that a demonstration of the kind was intended, and as we were under the impression that the Government of India would wish the public generally to participate in any such expression of pleasure at a national success, we at first discredited the statement. Concurrent testimony from different parts of the country, however, is inconsistent with this view of the case; and we can only conclude that in this, as in other matters, the Government not only is indifferent to public sympathy, but desires to emphasise its contempt both of public opinion and public feeling in as marked a manner as possible."

Captain C. F. Massy, who has just been recalled from leave in England, will officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Umballa for a month, during the absence of Mr. Tolbort, who has been suddenly compelled to take privilege leave

A special telegram to the Lahore paper states:—Captain Molley succeeds Major St. John as political officer at Khelat i Ghilzai. Major St. John returns to Kandahar. The Government of Kandahar seemed to expect that Yakub would not remain on the throne. The city district is quiet; travellers state that the road to Herat is unsafe.

The following is the statement of the military traffic which passed through Lahore to Jhelum and Multan in connection with the present campaign:—From the 10th to the 21st September there have been forwarded to Jhelum, in round numbers, 14,000 troops and followers, 9,000 horses, ponies and mules, 3,000 camels, 15,000 horned cattle, 1,700 carts, 11,000 maunds baggage and ammunition, 14000 tons commissariat, and miscellaneous stores. In addition, 8,500 tons of rails and material, and 40,000 sleepers have been despatched to Sukkur, for the Dadur line. The total traffic required about 8,000 vehicles, or at the rate of 266 wagons or eight special trains daily. The pressure on the resources of the S., P. and D. Railway continues heavier than ever, and this may continue for some time. Within a week, six or eight special trains with the 3rd Buffs and B. C. will pass through. All this is being done in addition to the ordinary traffic of the line.

A special telegram to the Allahabad paper, dated Siah Sung, 14th, gives the following particulars:—A sepoy of the Guides Infantry, a member of the Embassy's escort, has come in, but his story throws no new light on the massacre. There is also a *bhistee* in hospital, with a bullet wound in his foot, who escaped and lay hidden in the city until our approach. Cavagnari's horse and Dr. Kelly's pony have been found, and the Ameer has collected and sent to Major Hastings some of Cavagnari's property, including Rs. 1,300, books, a telescope, cartridges and cases, two or three carbines and rifles, a saddle, &c. In the list is a carbine barrel with the stock burnt off, which must have been looted from the Residency. The money is said to have been taken from three mutinous soldiers by a servant of the Ameer, as they were quarrelling over its division. A further examination of the arsenal has brought to light 520,000 Snider cartridges in perfect order, some thousands of friction tubes for guns, and a vast quantity of miscellaneous stores, &c., all of which will be very useful to our force. The cartridges and tubes were part of an old present made by the Indian Government to Shere Ali. The Bala Hissar will be given over entirely to our troops, and the houses will probably be cleared away. All is quiet now in the city and camp, and food and stores are coming in freely. No more cases of cholera. The body of Buktyar Khan, Munshi to Cavagnari, who is said to have died of cholera, was exhumed to-day, and will be sent to Lahore for examination, as there are suspicions that he was poisoned. The Turkestan regiments were to reach Bamian to-day, but nothing has as yet been heard of them. The 12th Bengal Cavalry is still out reconnoitring. Rifles and other arms are being brought in by villagers about, and the reward announced in Sir Fred. Roberts's proclamation is paid by us at once. Scarcely any arms have been produced from Cabul itself. A message was received from the Commander-in-Chief to-day, forwarding the Empress's congratulations at the victory of Charasia and the affair at Shutargardan. Dr. Duncan, who was severely wounded on the 6th instant, is rapidly recovering. The Kotwal of the city has been added to the prisoners now in the Bala Hissar; namely, the Sirdars suspected of abetting in the massacre. A special Commission, composed of Colonel Macgregor, Chief of the Staff, Dr. Bellew, and Hyat Khan, will try these men and fully investigate all the circumstances of Sir Louis Cavagnari's death. Dr. Bellew will probably come in from the Shutargardan in a few days under Sirdar Padsha Khan's escort. The purely military prisoners will be tried by a Commission consisting of General Massy, Major Moriarty, and Major Guinness. Rifles, guns, swords, and bayonets are coming in from the villages; they include Sniders, Enfields, the old Brown Bess, and a few Brunswick rifles. All remains quiet in the city and district. The Commander of the Turkestan regiments reached our camp yesterday. His men had mutinied and ill-used him, and he sought refuge with the British. A letter *via* Jellalabad from the Khyber force arrived to-day. Their advance is lamentably slow. Our transport service is being recruited to its full strength by the purchase of strong baggage animals. The personal effects of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his brother officers are still turning up. The weather is bright and pleasant, but the nights are sensibly colder.

Native engine-drivers are, it seems, very largely employed on the Indian railway, for we see that the paper which represents the Railway interest, publishes the following:—The demand for engine-drivers and Native station masters and signallers has been very great lately. The General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society has been requested by four different lines to send them men, but has been unable to supply the full quantity required. The Punjab Northern State Railway applied to the East Indian Railway for the loan of engine drivers and guards, and several have been sent up to Lahore: nine drivers lately passed through Allahabad for that line.

Teetotalism seems to be progressing along the Madras Railway, and the *Indian Railway Service Gazette* learns that there is every probability of a Good Templars' Lodge being shortly opened at Salem. The Good Templars at Perambore are also taking steps to build a lodge in which to hold their meetings.

The Kurrachee paper has authority for stating that Edward Tyrrell Leith, Esq., District Grand Master, will visit Kurrachee and Sukkur about the end of this or the beginning of next month, on a tour of inspection of the different Masonic Lodges working under the English Constitution.

The Mahárajah Dhuleep Sing proposes to make his *debut* as a musical composer (in collaboration with Mr. Arthur Matthison as libretist) of an opera entitled "Sundra, or the Beautiful," an Indian love story, the scene of which is laid on on the banks of the Ganges near the sacred city of Benares. The action passes in the 16th century, and a Hindoo marriage of that period is to be represented with all its ceremonies upon the stage. An invocation of Krishna will be a feature of the first of the three acts of the opera.

Mr. FitzGerald, the Officiating First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad (Deccan) to be replaced by Captain Wilson; but the appointment will only be an acting one.

It is stated as being amongst the probabilities that his honor Sir Robert Egerton may pay a flying visit to Patiala, after his departure from Simla.

The *Straits Times* gives particulars of a Chinese riot which broke out last Saturday in Larut owing to the objections raised by some Chinese to the proposed establishment of a Chandoo farm in that State. A number of Chinese waited upon the officer in charge for the purpose of inducing him to withdraw from the resolve, and, it is said, endeavoured to intimidate him; he was resolute but told them that the objections which they raised would be considered in the proper quarter. They left, and afterwards came into collision with the police, who, by command of Lieut. Walker, fired upon them, with the result that some were killed and several wounded.

An order has been published at Rangoon forebidding all military details to proceed to Thayetmyo from Rangoon, and *vice versa*, on account of the prevalence of cholera at Thayetmyo.

A private letter from Mandalay to Rangoon announces that the Poung-Myo Woon, who has charge of the Royal steamers, is thinking about levying port dues on all British vessels entering Burmese waters. The revenue from the lotteries is not coming in so quickly as before, and the Ministers have consequently to look about for ways and means of increasing it.

Whoever is responsible for the Governors' address to Council, says the *Ceylon Times*, must very recently have read that celebrated "chapter on the snakes of Ireland", when he penned the following paragraph:—"There was an absolute cessation of all revenue from the pearl fisheries, as no fishery was held." This is quite equal to the story of the Burgomaster who appeared before his Sovereign prepared with seventy-nine written reasons for not ringing the Church bells on his approach to the town. On hearing the first one, however, which stated that they had no bells, His Majesty very graciously dispensed with the remaining seventy-eight.

The bicycle is almost every day being brought into greater use as a means of locomotion in many Home districts. Adjutants of volunteer corps; the headquarters of which are spread over circuits of thirty or forty miles; road surveyors who have at least three hundred miles of highways under their charge; contractors who have jobs going on at considerable distance from each other; to say nothing whatever of young men who mount their velocipedes for the purpose of taking a run or paying a visit—any or all of these may be daily met on the well kept turnpikes of the shires lying between the Beauly Firth and the North Esk. And it would appear that travelling by bicycle is scarcely more tiresome to practised riders than is a journey upon the rail in the slow going trains of the northern railway system. At least this conclusion may fairly be arrived at from the latest instance of velocipede running brought under the notice of a correspondent. Some time ago two young men, one residing in Elgin, and another in Keith, had an invitation to a pic-nic at Inverurie. Both accepted, and both accomplished the distance on their bicycles at a rate of speed exceeding ten miles per hour during the time occupied on the road. The Elgin man had a couple of hours' run before joining his friend in Keith at breakfast, and the companions took a short rest about noon midway between Keith and their destination. Inverurie was reached by three o'clock in the afternoon, and not many at the pic nic were keener in the dance or faster in the foot race than the bicyclists. Nor was this all, for after spending five hours in the sports common to summer open air parties, the young men remounted their machines and made tracks for Aberdeen, doing the distance between Inverurie and the beginning of the city causeway in little more time than an excursion train usually takes to make the run between the stations. From Elgin to Aberdeen measures fully seventy miles, and from Keith to Aberdeen is upwards of fifty miles.

An English paper says the origin of the name of the Order of the Bath is that when a person was made a knight, a part of the ceremony was being washed in a bath of hot water. Some people might say that this reflects discreditably on the personal habits of our English ancestors. Perhaps the revival of that part of the ceremony might be useful. It would seem so if the following, taken from another English journal, be true:—

> "Scene: The suburbs of London. Anglo-Indian, about to take a suburban villa, to landlord, a prosperous builder: Where is the bath room, may I ask? Landlord: Oh, there ain't one. A. I.: But surely the previous tenant had something of the kind. Landlord (scornfully): I lived in the ouse myself for ten years, and I never had no call to use no bath. A. I.: Indeed! you may think me fastidious, but I should like a bath fixed in one of the rooms. Can this be done? Landlord: Oh, certanly, sir, at your expense, but I should look to you to move it again if you leave, as the next incoming tenant might object to it."

THE TRIAL OF WASUDEO BULWUNT PHADKE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

POONA, Oct. 25.

The trial of Wasudeo Bulwunt Phadke, the notorious outlaw, and fifteen of his accomplices was continued today (being the third day) in the Collector's office before Mr. A. Keyser, first-class magistrate. Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, Government Pleader, Bombay, and Mr. Narayen Jugonnath Bhide, Public Prosecutor at Poona, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Ganesh Josey and Mr. Chintaram Pandurang appeared for the first accused, Wasudeo Bulwunt, and Mr. Visajee Nilkunt Khandekar for five of the other accused, Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, and 16. Several European ladies were present in court to-day.

Raghunath Moreshwur, recalled, said—This is the letter that came for accused Wasudeo from Bhasker Jotishi of Benares. Wasudeo brought and handed it to me at Shreeshayel Mulkarjoon. He said he would take it from me when going to Hyderabad. It was in my possession until I made it over to Mr. Stiphenson. This is the letter I spoke of the day before yesterday. It spoke of Wasudeo as a patriot of no common type and as a man who had devoted his life to the welfare of the country.

Accused Wasudeo said he intended to cross-examine the witnesses after the examination of the Hyderabad witnesses.

The magistrate said he (accused) had a vakil to represent him; and asked whether he wished to conduct the case himself or allow the vakil to conduct it for him.

Accused Wasudeo said it would be inconvenient to suggest to his vakil each question as it occured to him.

Mr. Ganesh Josey, in answer to the magistrate, said he had already advised Wasudeo to reserve the cross-examination for the Sessions Court. He repeated the advice in court, and accused Wasudeo, with apparent reluctance, assented to it.

The magistrate enquired how many more witnesses Mr. Nanabhoy had to call for the Crown.

Mr. Nanabhai intended first to call the Haderabad witnesses, and then to call some more local witnesses.

The magistrate enquired how many of the latter description were to be called.

Mr. Nanabhai said there were five or six.

The magistrate remarked that, if there were so many witnesses available in Poona he should have been informed of the circumstances so that he might have examined them on the preceding day (Friday). His Worship thought it would be very difficult to examine all the witnesses that day, and rather sharply rated the native police officers in charge of the case on the apparent indifference which had allowed him to remain in ignorance of the fact that there were witnesses who could have been examined by him on Friday—but were not examined.

The Hyderabad witnesses were then called for the prosecution.

Janajirao Eshwantrao said—I live at Annee, Nizam's dominions. I know this Maharaj (pointing to accused Wasudeo). I know the last witness by the name of Rungoopunt. I became acquainted with them at Annoor about two months ago. They met me at the chowrey of Rohilla Ismail Khan. I saw four Rohillas there. I heard Wasudeo say to Ismail Khan, "Will you take service?" Ismail asked what pay he could get. Wasudeo said he would give Rs. 10 a month and food. I did not hear Ismail Khan speak about others; but I heard Wasudeo say the business was to fight the English Government.

The magistrate—Was Ismail Khan to fight the English single-handed?

Witness—I don't remember anything more being said.

Mr. Nanabhai—I have your statement in my hands. You must give out every thing that you said on a previous occasion.

Witness continued—Ismail Khan agreed to procure 500 Rohillas. He agreed to supply 200 at once. Rungoopunt, the last witness, drew up an agreement and gave it to Ismail Khan. I, Shaik Shaboodin, two or three Rohillas, Shaik Sondoo, and Huseain Khan Rohilla were present. Rungoopunt then went to Afjulpore, leaving the Maharaj (Wasudeo) behind. He was supplied food by the Rohillas. Ismail Khan with Shaik Sondoo went to Gabboor, returning the next day to Annoor. Ismail Khan said to Wasudeo, "If you pay money, we will come." The accused Wasudeo said he would bring the money within a fortnight from Poona. At the end of that time they were to meet at Annoor. Ismail Khan was to be appointed Jemadar to the Maharaj. Wasudeo said to me, "Bring any of your Deccanee people that may be here."

The magistrate—Don't be afraid. If you speak the truth, you'll come to no harm.

Witness continued—The Maharaj was sitting in the choki when he spoke to Ismail Khan in the presence of some Rohillas and Deccanees. The Maharaj (accused Wasudeo) then left for Gahnoor. Before the Maharaj was brought to Gahnoor, Rungoopunt had said to Ismail Khan, "We want Rohillas to fight the English." Wasudeo was brought there the third day after that. On the occasion of the first conversation with Rungoopunt at the choki, there were present four Rohillas and four Deccanees. At Gabboor, to which Ismail Khan had gone, there are fifty Rohillas.

To the Court—When questioned by Rungoopunt, I did not agree to take service under the Maharaj. I am a sepoy at the Annoor choki.

Cross-examination reserved.

Chuttroo Bomona said—I am a cooly in the service of Calloo Meea and live at Gahnoor. I know Rungoopunt. I had in my possession a sword and a gun. Rungoopunt came to me about three months ago and borrowed my gun, promising to return it the same evening. He did not return it. I went and asked his mother where my gun was. She said she did not know. I got it afterwards from a man in a temple. Rungoopunt said to me, "Get 10, 20, or more men to serve; I'll pay them Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 a month." He did not ask me for armed men. He did not say, "The poor are being oppressed; we will redress their grievances." I did not see any body with Rungoopunt.

To the magistrate—I never before saw the face of this man (accused Wasudeo.)

Shaik Shaboodin Shaik Imam Mahmed said—I am a servant of Ameer Camir and live at Gahnoor. I know Rungoopunt who came to me at Gahnoor about three months ago, at the Rohilla quarter, with the accused Wasudeo. There were present Ismail Khan, Syed Khan, Syed Hoosein Khan, and another. A wall intervenes between the Rohillas and the Deccanee quarters. Ismail Khan called me while the accused was there. Rungoopunt asked Ismail Khan, "Will you take service?" Ismail Khan assented and asked, "Who is to give service?" Rungoopunt pointed to the accused Wasudeo as the man who was to keep him in service. I was also asked to take service. I enquired what service I was expected to perform. Both Rungoopunt and the accused Wasudeo said, "You are to remain among the hills during the day and to plunder at night in the English territories." I did not agree to take such service. Ismail Khan heard what was said and agreed to take service. Accused promised to pay Rs. 10 a month besides food. An agreement was drawn up by Rungoopunt to Wasudeo's dictation and was handed to Ismail Khan.

Ismail Khan Kiamkhan—I live at Annoor and am in the service of Mahomed Shahpur. My native country is two days' journey to the east of Peshawur. I saw Rungoopunt at Annoor. He afterwards came there with a Brahmin who had his mouth covered up with a cloth, as he was suffering from fever. Rungoopunt did not, in my presence, mention the Brahmin's name. I cannot identify the Brahmin as the accused Wasudeo. His face was covered up when I saw him—how can I recognise him? Rungoopunt said, "I want to engage men in service." He agreed to give Rs. 10 a month besides food. I said, "At that rate you will find lots of men to enter your service." I did not agree to procure men. I said, on my return from Gabboor, I would consult my men and say whether we should take service or not, as proposed by Rungoopunt. Rungoopunt wrote a paper and gave it me. I struck it somewhere in my cot. While at Gabboor I mentioned to my countrymen that a Brahmin had come to engage at Rs. 10 a month besides food. My friends warned me not to take service under the Brahmin, as it would be for a short time only. On my return to Annoor, I tore up the paper I had got from Rungoopunt. I did not give food to this Brahmin (accused Wasudeo) or to Rungoopunt at Annoor. Rungoopunt did not tell me he wanted Rohillas. He simply said he would engage 10 or 12 men. I did not want to take service, and I tore up the paper I had got. I did not say to the Brahmin on my return from Gabboor, "Give money first, or no men will come." I did not see either Rungoo or the Brahmin on my return from Gabboor. What I stated before Major Daniell was true, and what I stated to-day is true.

The magistrate—Either what you stated before Major Daniell, or what you stated to-day, is untrue. You were warned to speak the truth, but you have not done so.

Hasankhan Sherekhan said—I reside in the Rohilla quarter at Annoor and am in the service of Mahomed Khan Jemadar. I remember Rungoopunt coming to Annoor with a Brahmin. This is the Brahmin (accused Wasudeo). Rungoo said to Ismail Khan, the last witness, he wanted to engage men in service and would give Rs. 25 and food for a jomadar and Rs. 10 and food per month for a man. He said he would engage as many men as he could get. He said his brother was going to engage the men. He afterwards brought this Brahmin (accused Wasudeo,) saying he was his brother. As to the nature of the service, Rungoo said the business would be to remain in the hills during the day and to plunder British territory at night. I declined to engage in the Brahmin's service. Ismail Khan agreed, and an agreement paper was drawn up, but I did not see it drawn up. Ismail Khan said he would consult his countrymen before accepting service.

To the court—I am a Deccanee although employed in the Rohilla quarter.

To Mr. Nanabhai—Ismail Khan went to Gabboor. Rungoo and the Brahmin remained at Annoor. They had a conversation with Ismail Khan on his return from Gabboor. The Brahmin had a cloth tied up under his chin. His profile was visible. I found no difficulty in observing his face. His beard was visible when he shifted the cloth.

Shaik Sondoo Shaik Ahmed said—I am in the service of Mahomed Shakoor at Annoor. I know Rungoopunt and remember his coming to Annoor about three months ago. There was a Brahmin with him. Here he is (points to accused Wasudeo). They went to the Rohilla quarter and asked Ismail Khan if he would take service. The Brahmin said he would keep as many men as he could get at Rs.10 per month besides food. He said "the English are my enemies, and the work to be done is to remain in the jungles and to plunder British territory." I declined to accept service, when Ismail Khan said I was a Deccan coward. I saw a paper in Rungoo's hands which was afterwards given to Ismail Khan. The contents of the paper were interpreted to Ismail Khan. There were 25 or 30 Rohillas in Gabboor when I and Ismail Khan went thither. On my return to Annoor, I did not see either Rungoo or the Brahmin.

Syed Hassan Khan Goolam Khan said—I am in the service of Mahomed Shakoor at Annoor. I know Rungoopunt and this Brahmin (accused Wasudeo) who came to Annoor about three months and a half ago. Rungoo said to Ismail Khan he would keep as many men in service as he could get. In answer to Ismail, Rungoo and the Brahmin said the English were their enemies. My brother said to them, "You should not be enemies of the English: we don't take service under a Brahmin." Our Jemadar at Gabboor advised us not to take service; and Ismail Khan, on his return to Annoor, tore up the paper which Rungoo had given him. When Ismail tore up the paper, the Brahmin (Wasudeo) was at Gahnoor.

Mr. Nanabhai said these were all the Hyderabad witnesses.

Bapoo Boodhan Khan, a resident of Dhowry, remembered the dacoity committed there. Accused No. 4 who was among the dacoits, struck witness with a stick, only because he did not point out the police patel.

Ramchunder Govind, a kulkarni of Sonapore, remembered a dacoity was committed there on the 21st March last. Witness lost property of the value of about Rs. 31. Thirteen houses in all were looted in the village.

Crishnajee Kessow, a head police constable, produced a number of warrants which had been issued against fourteen of the accused by the district magistrate; also proclamations which had been issued against a few of them.

Mr. Nanabhai explained that these warrants were produced to show that the accused named in them were missing from their respective villages.

Syed Syfoodin Syed Chand, a head police constable, was on guard at Loni at the time of the Dhamari dacoity. He then ascertained that accused Nos. 4, 5, and 6 were missing from Loni and reported the matter.

Purshotum Behechur, a shopkeeper of Chandkheir, said a dacoity was committed in the village on Chaitra vud 8th. Witness ran away on hearing of the dacoits coming; and on his return home, found that property of the value of about Rs. 1,500 was carried off. About 12 or 13 houses were looted.

Ramcrishna Janardhan Phadke, a Bramin of Poona, said he was no relation of the accused Wasudeo. He knew accused Nos. 6, 7, and 8. Accused No. 8 shaved witness's beard on the 25th Febuary last at Loni. He appeared to be very drowsy, and, in answer to witness, he said he had been sitting up late the previous night.

Sarupchund Hateechund, a shopkeeper of Chandkheir, said a docoity was committed in his village on Chaitravad the 8th. He saw about 50 men whilst he was running away. He lost from his house ornaments of the value of about Rs. 2,000. Some of these given back to witness by the Sessions Judge.

Mr. Nanabhai put in a written sanction from the Political Agent to prosecute Wasudeo Bulvunt for dacoities committed in the Punt Sucheeu's territory.

The court then adjourned until Monday next when the statements of the accused will be taken down. The magistrate ordered the witnesses in the case to be bound over to appear before the Sessions Court on Monday the 3rd prox.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Zambesi, Captain Symons, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mr James Young
Mr A W Brind.
Miss Lamb

For Brindisi.

Mr A Cruickshank
Mr H Reinholt.

For Venice.

Major Gordon Young
Capt Bartleet.

For Suez,—Mr Mowbray V Charrington.

CONFLAGRATIONS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 25.

Early yesterday morning we were startled by the announcement that another disastrous fire had taken place in the city, which fact, coupled with the recent disastrous conflagrations in Boodwar Peit and Viram Bagh, and the present trial of the dacoit Wasudeo Bulwunt Phadke, led many to suppose that there was mischief still brewing. I walked up at once to the scene of the conflagration to ascertain personally if the fears and alarm entertained by some had any foundation. I found that there was in reality a disastrous and extensive fire in Aditwar Peit, three Buneas' three storied houses, the first floors of which were occupied as shops, having been burnt to the ground. These houses, I learn, were stocked with kerosine oil, crackers, sulphur, and other combustibles, and within three hours they formed a mass of ruins. The owners of these houses are all wealthy Bunias, and their names are Moteechund Veerchund, Govindrow Kurrunjaykur, and Dutram Moteechund, and the total loss is nearly two lakhs of rupees. Major Daniell, our District Superintendent of Police, was on the spot immediately he heard the report, accompanied by Mr. Keyser, our First Assistant Collector and Magistrate. A party of H. M.'s 78th Highlanders arrived shortly afterwards and also rendered material assistance. The fire brigade of the city Municipality, with the Secretary and Health Officer, were also present, and rendered every possible assistance. The Phadke's Warra—a very large building which is situated a few hundred yards from the burning houses on the opposite side of the road—was fortunately safe, as there were no high winds prevailing at the time, and the assistance rendered was, indeed, timely. As yet the origin of the fire is a mystery. There is one thing however, certain, namely, that no one was present on the first floor of the building, which was closed, when the fire was first discovered.

Another alarm of fire was raised in camp this afternoon in the Civil Lines, when it was discovered that a thatched building in the compound of the bungalow occupied by Colonel Britten, the Cantonment Magistrate, was on fire. Mr. Chief Constable Smith was quickly on the spot with some peons. The fire was promptly got under, and the damage done will cost the owner—Mr. Bayley, late Superintendent of Police in your city—about Rs. 75. The building was wholly unoccupied at the time, and no one can say how it occurred.

THE INDIAN PRESS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

(*Pioneer.*)

The rules regarding Press correspondents with an army in the field, seem to be the fruit of extraordinary official blundering. They were issued to all newspapers by the Press Commissioner, but were not dated from any public office, or signed by any public officer. Only on inquiry have we ascertained that they emanate, not from Bedlam or from the *Punch* Office, but from the Military Secretariat of the Government of India. They are based, it is said, on instructions from home; but we are slow to believe these really provide for the insolent nonsense now put forward. As the rules have been printed, these columns need not be disfigured by quotations to show that the flavour and tone of the whole composition is grossly insulting. A set of prison rules for convicts could not be more entirely destitute of the graces of courtesy. The substance is even worse than the form. The first paragraph, which says "correspondents must be furnished with a licence," is merely rude in its wording. But the second is objectionable in itself: "On no account may correspondents write to other papers than those mentioned in the licence." What business has Government to limit activity in this way? The conduct of a correspondent at the front is all that Government authority is entitled to deal with. Some military officers may think that press correspondence is a nuisance altogether, but the established rules of the British empire are what they have to obey and not to override, and these prescribe that correspondents shall accompany British armies. Paragraph 3 is simply a repetition, except for the last sentence "retired officers will be preferred." By whom? We suppose the thick-headed writer means by Government, but what on earth have the preferences of Government to do with the matter. Government may define men it will not tolerate, but only employers can decide who is to be preferred. Paragraph 4 says that "correspondents will be placed under the Mutiny Act during their stay with the army." All persons following an army are necessarily under the power of the General, but the rule contrives to express the idea in an inaccurate way because only the legislature can decide who shall be placed under the Mutiny Act. Paragraph 5 says "all correspondents shall wear a distinctive badge." It is impertinent. The military authorities might as well presume to order whether correspondents shall shave or wear a beard. The next few paragraphs are clumsily written attempts to prescribe before-hand restrictions which a general officer in some emergencies might find it desirable to impose on the freedom of correspondents. Then we reach paragraph 9, in which we are told "a military staff officer will be appointed to act as Press Censor." How is it possible to characterise the imbecility which, aiming this insult, adopts for the wretched officer appointed the tainted and loathsome appellation—"Press Censor." Of course he cannot be a Press Censor merely because he is appointed to intercept certain correspondence. The title is as inaccurate, applied to him, as if he were called a rhinoceros. And he grants licences subject to the approval of Government! Why, it is alleged that at the Military Secretariat licences are granted and that the miserable correspondent who submits to all this degradation must obtain a licence before proceeding to the front and before coming into contact with the preposterous official "Press Censor," who, by the bye, through the rest of the rules is called a military censor; and he is charged with the duty of preventing the press laws in the field from being broken or evaded. These senseless rules, even if the Government of India is insane enough to adopt them, do not constitute law. Their author seems not to understand the meaning of the simplest English words. Then we are told, in language so awkward that it would shame a charity school boy, "the military censor has power of obliging all communications sent by correspondents to go to their destination through him, and should he deem the intelligence to be dangerous to the good of the army he may stop it *or alter it*! Why, the stupidest policeman in Russia ever charged with the "supervision" of newspapers, never yet proposed to do more than repress whatever might seem to his dim understanding objectionble. The idea that this grotesque personage, the military press censor, is to "alter" messages that pass "through him," imposes on him the duty of committing constructive forgery. Suppose a correspondent writes—"General A. was slow in coming up with supports" or something of that sort, the military censor, under these rules, may alter this and make the message say "General A. showed remarkable promptitude in bringing up supports," passing on his falsehood as a message of the correspondent's. The silliness of the scheme is even more wonderful than the coarseness of its form. There is not a line which betrays a relapse, even by accident, into common sense or gentlemanly feeling. Finally, we are told "editors of newspapers are held responsible for the conduct of their agents with the army." If the author of this "Rule" had the brains of a mouse, he would have seen that the words used have no meaning. Editors of newspapers can only be responsible to the laws of the country, and no military bureau has any power to hold them responsible for anything, any more than an editor can hold the military bureau responsible for employing the Queen's English after the manners and customs of educated men. It is inexpressibly painful that the Government of India should be disgraced by a document of this sort. It is founded on foolishness of the craziest kind, for a Government wanting to control correspondents would, if wise, work by secret instructions to its Generals and pretend liberal ideas. To parade a savage desire to bully an institution, which, in the estimation of civilised nations, is indentified with culture, enlighten men and good administration, is to invite the contemptuous censure, not merely of public opinion, but also of the British Government at home the embodiment of public opinion, and to defeat the object in view. But foolishness is no adequate description of the way the idea adopted has been worked out. The whole document, as already desribed, is a brutal insult which must be resented with equal indignation by every journalist in the world.

(*Englishman.*)

I.

When the Government of India notified that it had been decided, on high public grounds, to allow no non-combatant correspondents of the Press to accompany our forces into Afghanistan, or even to cross the frontier, we felt that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the reasons given fully justified the decision, and, beli ving that the Government not only was itself acting in good faith in the matter, but would insist on the observance of the same good faith by its subordinates, we consequently abstained from hostile comment. Events, however, have since shown that we were grossly deceived in this matter, and that if the notification itself was not a deliberate fraud on the public Press, committed with the object of promoting the pecuniary interests of a particular newspaper, the Government of India has knowingly allowed its authority to be converted by others into the instrument of such a fraud. It has been commonly rumoured for some time past, and, indeed, was transparently obvious, that, by some means or other, the *Pioneer* had contrived to evade the Government prohibition and send a member of its staff with General Roberts' force to Kabul. So patent, indeed, had this fact become, that the Government, when challenged, had no alternative but to admit it. A faltering attempt was, we believe, at first made to create the belief that Mr. Hensman had been smuggled into Kabul as a stowaway in one of the Commissariat wagons, or in some other way that would relieve General Roberts of all responsibility for his presence there. Such a supposition being, however, inconsistent with undeniable facts, the Government was finally reduced to sheltering itself behind the plea that it knew nothing of the matter, and that Mr. Hensman went entirely at his own risk. Now we, of course, know very well that the Governor General in Council did not accord official sanction to Mr. Hensman's mission; we have, however, excellent reasons for believing, not only that Mr. Hensman accompanied the force with the full knowledge and consent of the General in Command, but that it was well known in high ocffiial circles that it had been arranged for him to do so. As to his going at his own risk, it was distinctly notified that no correspondent would be permitted to go, even on this condition.

Let it be clearly understood that we do not in the least blame the proprietors, or conductors, of the *Pioneer* for working to the uttermost an influence which, if not well earned, is at all events highly paid for. Every journal might not care to pay the price, or, having paid the price, might underestimate the depths of official subserviency, and so miss part of its reward; but a journal which, having made up its mind to pay the price, and having got the measure of the other party to the contract, omitted to make the most of its opportunity, would merit the support, as little as it already deserved the confidence, of the public.

As for the Government which either itself stooped, or allowed itself to be made party to so low a device, it would deserve scorn rather than blame; and we still hesitate to believe that this prostitution of the authority of the Government of India can have had Lord Lytton's sanction, either express or implied.

Worse, however, is behind.

At the very outset of this Kabul business we had occasion to complain that most important information, evidently derived from a high official source, in fact the source from which the Press Commissioner derived his information on the same subject, had been furnished to the *Pioneer* some twenty-four hours before the Press Commissioner furnished it to the rest of the Press.

The same thing has occurred since, with a frequency which shows it to be systematic. We addressed the Press Commissioner on the subject in the particular case to which we have referred above, and we are quite satisfied from his reply that he is not to blame in the matter. In what we are about to say, then, we desire to imply no censure whatever of the Press Commissioner. The only fault we have to find with him is that he is not a sufficiently strong man to insist on equal justice being done to all the members of the Press, and to prevent his office being brought into contempt by heads of departments communicating to a particular newspaper information which he is not allowed to furnish to the rest of the Press till the favoured journal has got a day's start.

This is the practice pursued. The Press Commissioner is not only, in the main, dependent on the heads of departments for his information, but he cannot divulge any official news he may happen to receive until the head of the department concerned gives him permission to do so. In the case of certain department, we believe, systematic advantage is taken of this restriction to secure for the *Pioneer* twenty-four hours' start of the rest of the Press in respect of items of news of special importance. Now, the restriction placed on the communication of news to the Press by the Press Commissioner is, we need hardly say, based on the public interests; and the only ground on which the head of a department is justified in requiring that official to keep information from the Press is, that its pubication would be detrimental to those interests. The restriction is one of which we have no right to complain, as long as it is not abused. But it is obviously either a gross abuse of the restriction for a still more gross betrayal of a high public trust, when news which the Press Commissioner is prohibited from publishing on the ground that its publication would be injurious, is communicated to the representative of a particular newspaper for the express purpose of publication, or at all events with the full knowledge that it will be published.

Let the Secretaries divulge that they like to whom they like. Except so far as it might be our duty to consider whether what they had divulged ought not to have been kept secret, that would not concern us. But we protest in the name of common honesty and fairness against public policy being made a pretext for withholding from the Press as a body what, for the sake of private interest, is in the meantime imparted to the *Pioneer*, and this is what is being done at the present moment by certain officials whom we could name. It is not incompatible with public policy that particular information of importance should be published, the Press Commissioner ought, under existing arrangements, to be allowed to furnish it to the Press; if it is incompatible with the public interest that such information should be published, a Government official who furnishes it to a newspaper is unworthy of the trust reposed in him.

II.

Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat. In embracing the last resource of despotism, the present Government shows that the end is even nearer than its worst enemies could have hoped. The rules for the guidance of Press correspondents in the field, and editors of newspapers, tell their own tale of combined folly and desperation. So far as the impudence of the attempt to suppress the truth which these rules involve is a measure of the necessity to which the Government is reduced, it might have invited pity. But in order to the suppression of the truth it was not necessary to insult the Press, and the language of these rules is as insulting as their substance is shameless. So utterly, indeed, do they outrage both decency and common sense that, had they not come to us under an envelope bearing the superscription of the Press Commissioner, we should unhesitatingly have pronounced them a hoax. No journalist with any respect for himself, or the public, can, of course, avail himself of the rules. As far as the Indian Press is concerned, the Government will probably care very little for this; but it can hardly be proof against the storm of indignation which the result must create in England, where the suspicion that it is committed to the systematic suppression of all news that might make against its policy, has already raised the temper of the public to boiling point.

The *Indian Daily News* looks upon the whole thing as a practical joke which some wag has perpetrated, and adds:—That this is a "weak invention of the enemy" must be evident at a glance. The internal evidence is too strong for any one to doubt the absurdity of the proposed arrangement. The idea that gentlemen would either offer themselves for engagement, or editors engage them on any such terms, is in itself too preposterous to be seriously entertained. Not only must a man carry a licence, but he must wear a "distinctive" badge. And what badge should this be to be distincive? Surely but one is possible—

Motly's the only wear.

Even if the arrangements were so far carried out, as men to be found and engaged, what are they to do? They are not to roam about the theatre, except where permitted, and not on any account to enter the green-room, or to look behind the scenes. They are to be under military law, and to write only English, and the English they do write is to be subject to the Press Censor. What, then, is the advantage, or even the use, of any correspondent at all? The Press Censor could send what he likes, or what he is ordered, quite as well without correspondents as with them, and the whole arrangement is too absurd on economic grounds alone, to be regarded in any other light than that in which it thus presents itself. We should like to see Archy. Forbes, or Dr. Russell, presenting his *livret* to be allowed to write, or wearing a distinctive motley, not for his protection like the Red Cross men, but as the distinctive livery of men to be watched and suspected of being traitors to their country. Every point of view only shows the improbability of these pretended rules being anything but a clumsy hoax, so overdone as to deceive no one. As if to clinch the absurdity, no one is to send any communication in any way except through the Press Censor. If any man uses pigeon express, not only will the innocent pigeon be shot as a traitor, but the colombier himself will be liable to the same fact, if discovered, as an accessory before the fact.

NOTES BY THE WAY IN INDIA:

THE LAND AND PEOPLE.

(*Nineteenth Century.*)

Before leaving Madras I spent a night in his observatory with Mr. Pogson, the well-known astronomer, who has contributed valuable observations on the sun-spots as indicative of seasons of drought. These lead him to the conclusion that this Presidency is safe from famine, from that cause, for the next seven or eight years at least. The periodicity of droughts of great intensity seems pretty well established, but not their exact year or percise locality.

On the 1st of February we reached Cuddapah, 160 miles north of Madras, where the famine had been very severe. It is a cluster of villages in a rich plain, with fine mango and other trees shading the roads, bordered by a range of hills very bare but not high enough to afford a sanatorium. The place has a bad reputation for fever, but is in a rich, fertile country. From the rice fields a heavy crop had just been reaped; and though in some parts of the district one-fourth of the people died during the late famine, all now look well fed and happy, and their cattle in fine condition.

After taking evidence from Europeans and natives in regard to the famine, we visited the canal of the Madras Irrigation Company, the lower division of a great project of Sir Arthur Cotton, which was originally meant to comprise two divisions. One of them was to carry the superfluous water of the Tungabhadra through the dry district of Bellary to the Kistna near Kurnool; another to take off a porton of the joint rivers Kistna and Tungabhadra near Kurnool, across the watershed separating it from the Pennair, the united waters then being turned into a canal where a navigable connection was ultimately to be formed with Nellore and the sea. A great area of land was thus to be irrigated, while the produce, for 400 miles, would have an outlet to the seacoast. The lower half of the project has alone been constructed, that from Kurnool to Cuddapah, and as yet it has disappointed all expectation. An English company was formed, with authority to raise a capital of 1,000,000l. on a Government guarantee of five per cent. But the cost of construction, based on estimates for deltaic districts, was enormously increased by the difficulty of crossing a rugged country, and the estimated capital was found quite inadequate to complete the work. Further sums were raised, and the guarantee extended, but an unexpected difficulty arose, in the refusal of the water by the cultivators of the black cotton soil, of which one-half at least of the irrigable land consists. The difficulties financially are thus doubled: first, by the vastly increased cost of the works beyond the original estimate; and second, by the want of demand for the water on so large a proportion of the irrigable area. Nor is the latter difficulty likely to be overcome, for in years of average rainfall the black fertile soils yield large crops without irrigation, their power of absorbing moisture from the atmosphere, and of retaining it, having been shown by the experiments at Sydapet to be six or eight times that of an ordinary dry soil. In a financial view this canal is a complete failure. The great value of wells for irrigation was most forcibly shown in, this district by the experience of the collector, Mr. Gribble during the late famine.

North of Cuddapah we pass through a fertile, highly cultivated rice district, where the people were reaping and threshing heavy crops. We skirted several villages nestling among trees, and surrounded by good crops, a land of very small farms which in good years maintains, in abundance of rude food, a numerous population, who have little thrift or power of saving to protect themselves in years of scarcity. All the really good land is occupied. At Yarragoontha we enter the black soil where cholum, followed by cotton or indigo, is the usual succession, and where the larger fields of the same kind of crop indicate large holdings. The soil is underlaid by horizontal rock, which splits into thick slabs like Caithness flags, and affords excellent material for the numerous bridges which carry the railway over the wide but, at this season, dry beds of the rivers. The Tahsildar of the district travelled part of the way with us, a very intelligent, observant man. Two-thirds of the ryots, or small landholders, he said, are poor, most of them as poor as the coolies who have no land. Five acres of the good black soil he reckons the minimum that a family can live comfortably upon, and ten acres of land of an inferior quality. The high prices have enriched the wealthier cultivators, but have impoverished the poorer. The increase of population, none of whom will leave their villages if they can eke out the scanty supply of food by nuts and seeds from the woods and jungle, is pressing on the means of subsistence. The uncultivated land is only to be found in the poorest localities, and is used for pasturage, rent free. When taken up for cultivation it operates in two directions: first, by narrowing the rentfree grazings of the old cultivators; and second, by offering a very risky investment for the labour of the most needy.

We pass some thickets of date palms where the date is taken for distillation into 'toddy,' the favourite spirit of the country.

At the principal stations the native passengers are served with water by a Brahmin, from whom, being of the highest caste, all persons may take without defilement. He goes along the train with his brass vessels; a sudra or low-caste man, stoops, and in his open hands placed together, and raised to the level of his mouth, receives the precious liquid. The vessel of the Brahmin is not touched, else he would be defiled. A Brahmin asks water, and is served with it in the smaller vessels, from which he drinks, there being no defilement between Brahmin and Brahmin.

Bellary stands on one of the driest plateaux of the Presidency, and at the termination of railway communication towards the west. An extension through the cotton district of Dharwar by Hoobli to the seaport of Carwar, on the Arabian Sea, is contemplated. This district was heavily visited by famine, the effects of which are still visible. Crowds of people had come into the town to witness a grand religious procession, the animation of which might well have deceived a spectator into the belief that the reported sufferings from famine had been exaggerated. But a visit to some of the country villages dispelled that impression. In one which we examined, there are one hundred families, seventy of whom are landowners, and thirty are landless. When all are mingled together the difference in the condition of the two classes is not readily distinguished. On my request the headman of the village placed all the landed men on one side, and the landless on the other. This at once disclosed two distinct phases of humanity—the comparatively well-to-do landowner, clean and well-fed, and the lackland 'coolie,' thin, eager-eyed, half starved. I questioned these as to their present means of living, which they said were most scant and difficult, as the landholders were straitened by the famine and employed no labour; and the only thing they could do was to gather stalks of corn (large thick reeds from which the ears had been harvested) and carry it in bundles to the town to sell for fuel. What little they got from this was eked out by gathering and eating the seeds of weeds, which had been left to ripen after the regular crop had been removed. Poor creatures, they even take out the rafters of their wretched huts and sell them to buy food. The native officer, an intelligent man, in answer to my question whether this was typical example of the agricultural villages in the district, said it was a favourable example, as the people here, being within a few miles of the principal town and station, had chances which more remote villages did not possess. There are 2,200 acres of fine land in this village, paying a rent to Government of 70l. a year, more than a third of it being Inam, and rent free. The ten largest ryots in ordinary years, and before the late famine, employed forty labourers all the year, but since the famine they have not been able to do so, and the labourers must shift as they best can. They were on the verge of starvation.

Mr. Lewis, a missionary who has been thirteen years in this district, says that the small landholders, paying 1l. each to Government, are a sober, quite, well-conducted people, who in their way work hard. Before he came here he lived in Somerset and Devon, and comparing the condition of the people here in good years with that of the agricultural labourers of those counties, he thinks them more free from care and better fed, not so well lodged, but having less expense for clothes and education. Eating, gossiping, and sleeping are the happiness of their lives. Their religion, in his opinion, is a custom, and though very impressible they are very conservative of old customs. No man beyond the age of eighteen to twenty-four, no woman from fourteen to fifteen, is unmarried. Mr. Lewis finds a ready hearing among them, and is careful not to offend them by criticism of their objects of worship, while trying to teach them a purer religion by repeating a parable of our Lord, and speaking simply to them upon the lesson it unfolds.

The railway station here is fortified, and there is a fort, on a rocky hill like Edinburgh Castle, within which all Europeans could take shelter in case of need. The place is garrisoned by two regiments and a battery of artillery, being in the close neighbourhood of the Nizam's dominions. There are fine roads in all directions, and once a week polo and the band, and most nights an entertainment of some kind.

The black soil very much resembles the prairies of Illinois. It is cultivated carelessly, great part lying uncropped for want of means, and that which is cropped very foul with weeds. The cotton crop, which is generally grown by advances from Bombay merchants, is short but thick and regular, and tolerably good when fairly cleaned between the rows. The country continues much the same till we cross the Toongabudra river, when we enter the territory of the Nizam. In the doab between this river and the Kistna the land is good and well cultivated, and the flocks more numerous. That portion through which the railway passes north of the Kistna is thinly peopled and much of it waste. The native rulers seem to recognise the propriety of not encouraging population on poor land. In the few villages one sees the people seem to be in a more prosperous state, their houses and temples more substantial than those on our side of the border.

At Shahabad we leave the main line and travel 120 miles by the Nizam's railway to Hyderabad, passing through rather a poorer country interspersed with granite boulders and rocky hills, some crowned with hill forts. The Nizam is still in his minority and the country is governed by Sir Salar Jung and a co-regent. The total revenue is a little over three millions sterling from a population of nine millions, and an area of 80,000 square miles. Within five miles of the capital we maintain a large European force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, and a native force, the two including the 'subsidiary force,' paid for, under the Treaty of 1800, by the revenue of the 'ceded districts;' and a 'contingent' force which, by the Treaty of 1863, is paid for out of the revenue of the 'assigned districts' of Berar. The combined force is at the disposal of the British Government for preserving the internal tranquillity of the Nizam's dominions, and for the purpose of a general defensive alliance. The ceded districts passed at the time entirely into the hands of the British; the surplus revenue of the assigned districts of Berar, after payment of the 'contingent,' is handed over to the Nizam. Berar is the richest part of the territory of Hyderabad, and is managed by British officials under the Resident, Sir Richard Meade, who is also Commissioner of Berar. This arrangement will continue as long as the contingent is maintained, the assigned districts being held in trust for that object.

The eastern side, comprising one-third of the Nizam's country, is irrigated by tanks, and produces rice abundantly, and the people live on rice. It yields two crops in the year, and pays a high rate of assessment to the Government, and the people are generally prosperous. On the west side the land is comparatively poor, and the people live on grain. In Berar, where the finest quality of black cotton soil prevails, the people did well during the time of high prices of cotton from 1862 to 1867. Since the fall in price they turned to oil seeds, which they now grow largely for export at Bombay. The ryots have lately received a thirty years' settlement, under which they may sell or let their land or any portion of it. But any tenant who had not acquired 'occupancy right' before the settlement cannot now do so.

In former times it was the custom in this State to give large tracts of country to high officers during their lives: but this was always subject to withdrawl at death, and the son did not succeed unless a new grant from the sovereign was issued. It was found that the cultivator is more secure of justice under a direct holding from the sovereign through his officers, and the country is now all so held, with the exception of some large hereditary estates. Subdivision is not prohibited, and when carried too far many become a serious evil. but in the opinion of both the co-regents, separately expressed to me, there is no remedy for it. 'It is the custom of the people to subdivide, and who can interfere with that?' There is one great distinction between our mode of assessment and theirs. They assess according to the value of the crops cultivated, taking most largely from the more valuable crops of the richer land.

A very promising coal field, inter-stratified with iron, has been opened in the eastern part of the country. Specimens of both were shown to me by the engineer, who said that the iron had been pronounced, on examination by Dr. Stenhouse, to be equal to the best Swedish. A railway, 220 miles in length, has been proposed and surveyed to open up the country, which would connect the capital with the navigable waters of the Godavery and tap this coal-field at two-thirds of the distance, and afford an outlet for it at both ends. The nearest coal-field to Hyderabad by railway at present is 940 miles. The proposed line would open a coal supply within 150. But immense though this advantage would be to the Nizam, it would be still more important to us. Both the Bombay and Madras Presidencies at present draw their chief supply from England. A paper showing the great value of cheaper coal in India was issued by the Public Works Department in 1876. It shows how the working of coal in Bengal has provided employment, that its influence is felt as far as the Punjab and Rajputana, and that by its use abundant crops are distributed, and cheap transport of surplus produce to the sea board effected. 'The development of Indian coal-fields, and the cheap distribution of coal, is,' in the opinion of the Public Works Department of India, 'one of the most important questions pressing on the attention of the Government, and no efforts should be spared to attain this object.' Here is a favourable opportunity which the Nizam is anxious to adopt. He prefers to do so without incurring further obligation to the Indian Government, but, from some jealousy, is denied the privilege of raising the necessary capital in London on his own credit. One would have supposed that the Government, with its hands full of uncompleted works within its own territory, would have been eager to encourage an enterprise involving neither responsibility nor obligation, and which could not fail to be advantageous to the interests of the people of both States.

The city of Hyderabad is, in point of population, the fourth city in India, about 400,000. We rode through it on elephants, as the people are not very friendly to strangers, many of them going about with swords in their arms, pistols in their belts. The streets in the afternoon were full of people, buying and selling, dressed in every variety of colour and with much more liberality of clothing than is common in the lower country, for the city is nearly 2,000 feet above sea level. We extended our ride to a tank or lake which supplies the city with water, the wall of which is formed by arches of masonry laid on their sides, the arches pressing against the water. Here entering a steam launch we navigated the lake among its picturesque bays and granite islets, closing the day, in January, with what would be thought a beautiful summer evening in England.

We entered the Bombay Presidency at Sholapore on the 9th of February. It is a considerable place with a population of 53,000, and the seat of a cotton factory on the joint-stock principle, with a capital of 80,000l., and employing 600 people. The factory is fitted with the newest machinery from Manchester, and has been established two years. The only drawback is the price of coal, which is six times higher than in England. The hours of labour are not restricted, generally eleven daily, the people working every day, and resting each alternate Sunday. They manufacture from Indian cotton, grown in this and neighbouring districts, the coarser goods suited to the Indian market. The wages in comparison with Lancashire are as nearly as possible in the proportion of one month's work here for one week there. The Lancashire machinist who superintends the working says that under such circumstances Manchester cannot compete with them in Indian goods. Young men, women, and children, seem all very deft at the work, and every part of it appears to be conducted much as the same work is at home. It will be a great matter if this business proves financially successful, as there is no class which our rule has pressed harder upon than the native weaver and artisan.

Before commencing the examination of witnesses each day in regard to the famine, we have generally been able to arrange a visit to the country, starting in the early morning to avoid the heat of the sun. On the morning of the 10th we drove to Ekrook Tank, a work planned by Colonel Fyfe, and opened in 1871. It is calculated to irrigate for the whole year upwards of 15,000 acres and commands nearly 18,000. As yet only one-tenth of this takes the water. The advantages of its application, when combined with ample manuring, are most satisfactorily shown on the land of a sowcar, or native banker, who manures his land with a mixture of night soil and street sweepings at the rate of forty tons an acre, which he buys at 1s. 6d. a ton in the town and carts it. The land is planted with sugar-cane, kept under constant irrigation, and the produce which I saw being reaped, squeezed and boiled, yields sugar worth 30l. an acre, at a cost of 5l. for the manure, 1l. for the water, and 10s. for the land—which leaves a large margin for labour and profit. Comparing this with the management of the indolent cultivator, who takes everything he can out of the land at the least cost of labour and with no attempt to improve or maintain its fertility, it may be doubted whether the system of dandling and protecting him is good either for the country or himself. The law of this Presidency now makes him a ward under the collector if he gets into difficulties; and the collector, already overhelmed with work, instead of allowing him to be legally sold up when his means and credit are gone, may interpose and try to make a profit for him out of the land from which he could draw no profit himself! As this may be the position of thousands at the same time, the notion that the collector can do this successfully seems absurd.

On the black soil when the rains set in, the land becomes so sticky that wheel conveyance, except on hard roads, is nearly impracticable. During famine, even though the roads or ground be practicable, there may be no oxen to be got. This happened at Kaladgi, sixty miles from this station, upon which 5,000 men left the public works and themselves carried corn as a speculation, buying it from the merchants at the railway and selling it successfully at Kaladgi for their own profit. This was successfully carried on for some time when no other transport could be obtained.

We arrived at Ahmednagar on the morning of the 12th of February, after being on the railway all the night. As the morning broke we were passing over a new line made during the famine, which gives a shorter route to Calcutta and obviates the descent and ascent of the Ghats. The country is bare, and not much of its cultivated, except the rich black soil in the hollows. We are now in the Deccan, the country of the marauding Marathas in Sir Arthur Wellesley's time, and of their descendants, the not over-quiet cultivators, whose alleged oppression by their bankers recently led the violence and bloodshed. This city was captured by Sir Arthur in 1803, and the memory of the officers who fell at the breach is kept green on a monument on the old wall near the gate, on which are the names of Major McKenzie and Captain Grant of the Ross-shire Highlanders, and Captain Plenderleath of the Native Infantry.

During the day we were engaged in taking evidence, and towards evening we traversed the city, examining the samples of corn exhibited in the market, where I found the price of wheat nearly as high as ours this year at home. The natives everywhere were most civil, the collector, Mr. Stewart, and the judge, Mr. Wedderburn, being both much respected. I was invited by the Municipality to open their new water-works, which gave me an opportunity of complimenting them on this most useful improvement, and on the generally happy appearance of the townspeople who thronged the streets.

The financial state of the cultivators may be judged of by the following proportion of solvent and indebted landowners in a single taluk. Out of 970 only 139 are in full possession of their land; of 725 the whole produce goes to the sowcar, and in the case of 106 their land is uncropped forwant of means. The Government assessment is blamed for this state of affairs, but the following figures seem to show that if the people paid no rent for the land, their position would be little affected. In ten cases in which the crops were sold by auction, the average price realised was twenty times the amount of the Government demand. The Hindu law of Manu lays down the right of the State, in time of peace, as one-sixth the produce of dry land. It is not indeed a question of rent, but of the crushing advantage which the law gives the creditor over the cultivator. The land of a native chief in this neighbourhood was lately settled at a

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

rate of 125 per cent. higher than the Government land, and the people were quite satisfied. The answers to a series of questions put to the general body of sowcars here state that the interest they charge varies with the credit of the borrower. Where sufficient security is lodged money may be profitably lent at six per cent. per annum. But the rates required from the cultivators are 12, 24, and 36 per cent., according to the security. Out of 100 rupees borrowed, 50 per cent. is for expenses of cultivation, 15 for marriages, and 35 for household expenses. In the last ten years the profits made by the money-lenders have been more than absorbed by their losses. The civil courts are declared by all parties to be very expensive and dilatory, the costs amounting to 25 per cent. of the claim, comprising 10 per cent. for stamps, eight for vakils or pleaders, and seven for miscellaneous expenses. The proportion for stamps is excessive, and is believed to yield a large revenue to the Government after paying all the expense of the courts. Out of one hundred decrees not more than twenty are executed. Many years' saleable produce, they say, would not liquidate the total amount of village debt, and the sowcars would willingly compromise for half. They allege that during the famine they supported 50 per cent. of the ryots.

The cause of these financial difficulties may be traced to several sources. There has been a collapse from the temporary prosperity produced by the high prices of cotton during the war in the American cotton States. This has been followed by seasons of scarcity and drought upon a class of soil which, being naturally retentive of moisture, has not demanded the same arrangements for artificial irrigation as have been provided in other parts of India. The people themselves are less continuously industrious, and their exhaustive system of husbandry, with, at the same time, an increasing and home-staying population, must, with each new generation, leave a smaller proportion for each individual. The general body of the community is thus becoming poorer, and their dependence on the chance of seasons greater. All this diminishes the value of the security which the cultivator has to offer to his banker, who, in his turn, finds it necessary to demand higher rates of interest. The subject is one of vital importance, and will receive further elucidation as we proceed.

Five-sixths of the cultivators here are embarrassed by debt, the total amount of which is estimated as equal to seven and a half years' rental of their land. The Government take from them 130,000 rupees as rent, and the sowcars 240,000 as interest, reckoned at an average rate of 24 per cent. About 700,000 acres in this district are lying uncultivated from want of means and of bullocks to plough. Good black soil is let at 1s. 9d. an acre, a rate at which money might easily be made if the cultivators had any capital. Wells are everywhere preferred to canal irrigation on equal terms of cost.

There is a Government farm at Khandeish under the management of Mr. Stormont, 1,100 acres in extent, 500 of which are under the plough, and 100 in experimental plantations. One-third of the cultivated area is deep black soil. The chief points aimed at are the production and distribution of better and cleaner seed to the cultivator, experiments on the effect of manures, introduction of improved implements and of new plants, and the improvement of native breeds of cattle by crossing with indigenous and European animals. There are two leading kinds of Indian wheat, yellow, of very good quality, weighing 64 lbs. a bushel, and with irrigation and manure yielding 18 bushels an acre; and white wheat, weighing 58 lbs., which is better suited to dry cultivation. Irrigation on black soil without manure Mr. Stormont considers injurious. An intelligent native farmer will not irrigate this soil more than once in three years, that being its turn for manure. The native plough goes deeper than the English with the same power applied, and, as they do not require to turn over the soil, it is better suited to the land and the working cattle, and to the means of the cultivator. As all begin to sow the land on the same day, when the village priest gives the signal, a joint share in improved implements will not work. The most promising branch of this experimental farm is that which enables the manager to distribute, to the headmen of villages, bulls of an improved breed. Of new trees the *Cæsalpinia coriaria*, which produces pods yielding tannin, is being rapidly spread and the *Inga dulcis*, which grows rapidly for hedges, is useful for ploughs and fuel, and is capable of being coppiced. Near the sea-coast the carob tree, which in the Mediterranean islands and coasts is so productive of cattle food, is being tried. The natives of Khandeish are clever agriculturists, but have no capital, and depend on the sowcar. The labourers here are so well employed that they will not work much more than half time, as they can earn fourpence halfpenny by a short day's work, and that suffices them.

I visited the American mission schools here, where the children are taught in their own language, and also a normal school for the preparation of native teachers, and had an interview with an American clergyman and his wife, the latter of whom conducts a woman's mission of native women converts, or children of converts, who visit the women of the city and villages, and find a ready welcome. The converts are chiefly among the lowest castes, but the mission is glad to get the poor and lowly for whom few care, but who with their children are educated, and so become really superior to the castes who formerly looked down upon them. I had a long conversation with these good American people, modest, but earnest and selfreliant, carrying on a noble work with little to cheer them beyond the consciousness of good and faithful service. Other missions here are also active. An English orphanage has been opened where 200 orphans from the famine are being tenderly cared for and educated.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTICES.

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Cures old Sores
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Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March, 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption on the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

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"Faithfully yours,
"THOMAS WATTS"

"To Mr F. J. Clarke."

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
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SALE OF CASHMERE GOODS.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., without reserve.

A consignment of Cashmere goods consisting of oval tea trays, boats, boxes, of three cheroot cases, stamp boxes, card stands and racks, small seals, glove boxes, paper knives, single tables, round-octagon cornered small and very small tea trays, writing sets, tea caddies, candlesticks, cheroot boxes, round work box, &c.

Now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th October, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings, 6 lbs.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
3 cases cotton umbrellas.

A large quantity of white and colored piece goods, consisting of superior white leppets, red muslins, colored prints, white satin stripes, white checks, white fancy dress, checks, &c.

An invoice of green painted fire-proof, safes, 24 to 36 in.

On account of the underwriters ex s. s. Macedonia.

R B—275-28—2 bales 500 pair grey dhoties S, W. D.

By order of Messrs. Bhickoo Sasba and Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dinshaw Dorabjee Majoo.

D D M—1—1 case courier leather bags.

SALE of unserviceable and surplus stores at the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba.

On THURSDAY next, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Gun Carriage Factory by order of the Superintendent.

A quantity of unserviceable and surplus stores comprising tools, tin blocks, brass filings, scrap iron, packing cases, empty casks, old iron, &c.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Meerzamul Shewbux Esq., and

On account and at the risk of Noor Mahomed Abdool Rhaman.

36 Tons Scantlings marked G. S.

On account and at the risk of Joseph Esmall.

36 Tons scantlings marked A.

On account and at the risk of Ally Mahomed Joosub.

9 Tons Scantling marked G. S.

On account and at the risk of Vizbhoocundass Cursondass.

15 tons Scantlings marked G. S.

On account and at the risk of Merwanji Darasha.

76 Teak Posts marked "Flower."

On account and at the risk of Abdul Rhaman Dadar.

6 Tons teak scantlings 4 by 1½ marked MH.

On SATURDAY the 1st November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tudor Company's Ice House, Apollo Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated glass and porcelain wares, a sweet toned grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a first class full sized slate billiard table, an English built open carriage, &c., the property of F. L. Maguire, Esq. Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, the 1st November, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Cassibai, the Executrix of the will of the late Mancooverbai, widow of Gungadass Vizbhoocundass, and on account and at the risk of Choonilal Lowjee.

1 Large Diamond Ring about 3½ Rutties.
1 do. do. do. do. 30 do.
1 Pearl Ruby and Emerald Necklace of 5 strings.
1 Large Pearl and Emerald Necklace with Pendant.
1 Diamond Head Ornament (Sirpaij) about 250 Rutties.

These will be on view on the after TUESDAY, the 28th inst.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Shaik Ally Junjeerkur Street, otherwise called Peer Market.

On TUESDAY the 4th November, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed properties in one lot, by order of the mortgagee Huckmajee Rungjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Pestonjee Bazonjee Chowksey and Jamsetjee Bazonjee Chowksey, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of August 1879.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of ground, together with the dwelling-house and 2 shops standing thereon, situate on the west side of Shaik Junjeerkur Street, commonly called Peer Market, in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bomby, containing by admeasurement 53 and four-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 543, and which said shops are Assessed under No. 40, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Pestonjee Bazonjee Chowksey and Jamsetjee Bazonjee Chowksey, hereinafter thirdly described, on the north by the property of Ebram Abdool Kurrim, and on the south by the aforesaid Shaik Ally Junjeerkur Street or Peer Market.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or shop standing thereon, situate on the west side of Shaik Ally Junjeerkur Street, commonly called Peer Market, in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 33 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 543, and the said shop is Assessed under No. 41, and bounded on the east by the property of Pestonjee Bazonjee Chowksey and Jamsetjee Bazonjee Chowksey, hereinbefore firstly described, on the west by the Chawl of Soonabi widow, on the north by the house of Ebram Abdool Kurrim, and on the south by the aforesaid Shaik Ally Junjeerkur Street or Peer Market.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or shop standing thereon, situate on the west side of Shaik Ally Junjeerkur Street commonly called Peer Market in the subdistrict of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 42¼ feet in length and 8 feet in breadth, or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 543, and the said shop is assessed under No. 39, and bounded on the east by the chawl of Bora Abdool Kurrim Tyebji, on the west by the property of the said Pestonji Bazonji Chowksey and Jamsetji Bazonji Chowksey hereinbefore firstly described, on the north by the house of Ebram Abdool Kurrim, and on the south by the said Shaik Ally Junjeerkur Street or Peer Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AND CHAWL AT PARELL CLOSE TO THE LALL BAUG.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd day of November 1879, at 4 o'clock p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned Inam Land and Chawl erected thereon, viz.:—

All that piece of Inam Land or ground containing 1,732 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Parell, with the messuages or tenements and buildings containing 16 compartments thereon erected, assessed under No. 31 in the Books of the Municipality, fronting the Parell Road, leading to Parell Government House, and bounded on the north by Lowjee Wadia's Dispensary, on the east by the property of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit known as Lall Baug, on the south by the property of Mr Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and on the west by the Parell Road leading to Parell Government House, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of numerous persons as tenants, and are now occupied by Mherwanjee Manockjee Coachman and several others as tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 1st November, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Messrs. Forbes and Co. and Abdool Curreem Heerjeebhoy and Co., and Abramovitz and Co.

A K H & Co. Out of 148—35 cases provisions.

Abdool Curreem Heerjeebhoy and Co.,
and

A & Co—Out of 3,611-30—2 cases playing cards, Abramovitz and Co.

On account and risk of Goolam Hoosein Khulfan.

G K 3—1 case silvered and gilt chains, ex Whampoa.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th November, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood French polished richly carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome large japanese vases, large pier glasses, parian and bronze figures, large fish pond with fish, 1 English-built serviceable strong mail phaeton convertible into Waggonette, by Kesterton, (if not previously disposed of by private sale) a collection of rare English, Japanese and China birds, monkeys, stag, deer, &c., first rate pictures, rich table ornaments, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. A. Glassebrook, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6 a. m. on the same day.

GREAT SALE OF BOOKS.

On or about the 15th of November next, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, a very valuable library of choice and rare books, consisting of over 3,000 volumes. The sale will take place in the upper saloons of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Catalogues will be published and due intimation will be given when the books are on view.

NOTICE.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, and the following days, at 4 p. m., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the late Mr. Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib, the following properties.

LOT No. 1.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement and bungalow erected thereon, situate, lying and being in Love Lane, Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 1,330 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say—on the south and west by the property of Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla, on the east and north by vacant ground of the late Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. —, and by the Municipal Assessment under No. 14 and is in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar.

LOT No. 2.

On the same day, at 5 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement and bungalow erected thereon, situate, lying and being in Love Lane Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 9,887 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say—on the west by a public passage, on the east by the property of H. H. Mahomed Hoossein the Aga Khan, on the north by the property of the late Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib, and on the south by the property of Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla and also the said lot No. 1, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. —and by the Municipal Assessment under No. 13, and is in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1879.

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ARE the cheapest, surest and simplest remedy in ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS of VOICE, SHORTNESS of BREATH, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULTY in throwing out PHLEGM and other THROAT and LUNG affections.

They are pleasant to the taste and give a marvellously speedy relief even in the most chronic and obstinate cases. Even the CONSUMPTIVE get considerable relief by the use of these Pills. The very large sale of upwards of twelve thousand phials in about a year of a native medicine, in native families alone, the demand inducing designing people to put forward several spurious imitations thereof, the use of these Pills by some medical practitioners in Bombay in their private practice, the recommendation by others to their patients, the very large number of certificates of cures effected (over and above those given in the hand bills), which have been obtained from respectable Gentlemen, the name which these Pills have made in native families, conclusively and without doubt prove their efficacy.

These Pills have been very freely used by thousands of families in Bombay and the Mofussil with the most signal success in the above disorders without injury to the constitution or derangement of the system.

Good Maha leshwar honey has been used instead of water in the preparation of these Pills, which are warranted to be free from mercurial and other deleterious mineral and vegetable poisons.

A fair trial is all that is respectfully solicited, the result being left to speak for itself.

Certificates in English and Gujarati accompany each phial.

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From KAVASJI DADABHAI NAIGAMWALA, Esq., M. A. Fellow of Chemistry, Elphinstone College, Chancellor's Medallist for 1878, Associate of the Institute of Chemists of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., &c., &c.

I have examined "Motiwala's Vegetable Cough Pills" and can certify that they do not contain any mercurial, arsenical or other metallic preparation.

KAWASJI DADABHAI NAIGAMWALA, M. A., A. I. C.

Bombay, 24th September 1878.

BURJORJI FRAMJI, Esq., Graduate Grant Medical College, Physician in charge of the Lowji Wadia and the Railway Dispensaries at Parel.

I do hereby certify that on trying Mr. Motiwala's "Vegetable Cough Pills," as he terms them, I found them effective in ordinary Colds in the head, Catarrhs, Bronchitis, &c.

BURJORJI FRAMJI, G. G. M. C.

Parel, 13th June 1878.

This is to certify that I have tried the Pills prepared by Mr. D. B. Motiwala in cases of Cold, Cough, Asthma, etc., and have found them efficacious.

K. H. MISTRY,
Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Bombay University.

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Bombay, 10th April 1875.

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